The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859. NUMBER 249.

"THE BURDENS OF SOCIETY."

Report of Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture at Metropolitan Hall.

The lecture of Henry Ward Beecher at Metropolitan Hall last evening, the third and last of his series before our public, during his present trip to the West, was even more marked than its predecessors in the respect of filling Metropolitan Hall at the unusual hour of 6 P. M., with an audience of which the capacity of the Hall itself was the only limit. Hundreds last evening, as on the two previous occasions, "came, saw, and *conquered*" in the very well grounded opinion that they could not get in, and turned away lectureless, but the recipients of inevitable homilies dedicatable from proverbs on punctuality, references to "early birds" and the like.

We may here state that the two last lectures of Mr. Beecher are shared unitedly by the Young Mens' Association, and the Young Mens' Christian Association of this city, and the statement that the exchequers of both institutions have good ground for rejoicing at Mr. Beecher's visit, is a work of supererogation, as already expressed in what we have written as to the attendance on those occasions. Mr. Beecher was to take the cars for the East at 8 P. M. last evening, and the public turned gladly from early and hasty tea tables to the matter of early seats at Metropolitan Hall, and wisely, for never were an audience better repaid.

Mr. Beecher came forward at half-past six, to be introduced by E. S. Wells, Esq., the President of the Young Men's Association, to an audience which was already in waiting. Less than one hundred entered the Hall after the speaker commenced, and for the good reason that all available sitting and standing room had been previously occepied.

In the outline we are to present of the lecture on "*The Burdens of Society*," we give merely a sketch of the points, or rather the stations, touched at by the train of thought and argument as the sentences, glowing, eloquent, often surpassingly so, filled the spaces between in a manner to which no condensation could do justice.

He began by saying that in the existence of a man, simply, and by himself, as an organized creation, with his complexity and delicacy of organism, and the variety of the functions of those organs and their relations to the natural world about him, in this there was something wonderful, something beyond all admiration in the passage of creation or existence strangest, so easily destroyed. All machines, even the most wonderful in mechanism and function, are utterly contemptible beside man as a physical invention. But when the contemplation extends to Society, to communities of men, each a kingdom, and takes in the eight hundred millions of men on this globe, what can furnish a more sublime spectacle. One never tires of the ocean, of its vastness, its width, its depth, its wondrous vicissitudes. What is the liquid ocean in comparison with the human ocean where each drop is a human soul.

One would, beforehand, almost naturally think that the organization of man into societies and communities would be impossible, that it would be weak and unable to hold itself together. Experience shows the contrary, that there is nothing so strong as this union. It is shown in the burdens it bears. When one sees what evils and sorrows, growing out of human passions affect society, what corruptions, the wonder is that society can sustain the same, and when we consider the organized systems of evil one would still more strongly believe society must fall; but nevertheless like a strong ship, to whose hull barnacles are clinging, it bears upward on, riding over and through all, sure of a safe harbor at last. To some of these evils let us refer.

BAD GOVERNMENT.

The *First Burden* referred to by the speaker was the Evil of Bad Government. He was aware that the young imagination was easily dazzled with the "divine idea of Government." Government though it is, true enough, divine in origin, is nevertheless not a very near approach to divine, as seen in the most luminous have upon the earth. On and out of all human necessities have been grafted and grown evils most dangerous. From thirst has come drunkenness, from hunger, gluttony, from love, lust, out of religion has come intolerance and superstition. So on the natural necessity of the union of men to form society have sprung up evils, and of these this burden of government. A Knight who should order of his armorers a suit of mail so massive that the wearing and bearing it, left him no strength to wield sword and lance, would be not unlike many nations who have become sheathed and over-ridden by a machinery of government so cumbrous as to employ all the strength and wealth of the people to maintain the same. We do not in this land know the burdens of such a Government, but it has been and is the experience of other nations.

Those who are reared and trained in the divine idea of government, and in a deep indiscriminating, inevitable respect for the same, are like the pagan. They must view and worship at a distance, an idol only then divine, which near at hand would be devilish, at a near view the carved divine monkey might be found more homely than his natural prototype.

A great principle in organized nature is the recuperative force. Men are made to take care of themselves. The body is made to cure itself. We talk of men being cured of medicines, and doctors working cures) The doctor only eases. The body cures itself, as God made it, and gave it a recuperative power to do. So in society exists this recuperative power. Man thrown in masses, take instantly, and naturally a form of government.

The lecturer said that it was doubtful if mankind had not been as much injured as benefitted by Government. We are often edified by discourses on *anarchy*, which is pictured as a stormy sea, an unbearing prairie. The fact is, it is always safe to curse anarchy, and men who feel they must avoid other topics, spend their breath on denunciations of anarchy because they dare to hit nothing else. Now what is so much dreaded as anarchy is really a misnomer, for we apply it to the stormy, tumultuous action of the winds, the waves and tempests of a people's wrath rage and blow, to theobstruction of some obnoxious form of government. It is not anarchy, but the ocean rage, it will die away, let the tempest blow, is will exhaust itself. So let those people alone and they will soon work their own cure, but it will not be be anarchy, they will take a form of government naturally, irresistibly. The speaker was of the opinion that in despotism the worst men lived in the palaces and penitentiaries.

There were some steamers with such an appetite for fuel as their furnaces, and such general running expenses that all profit was eaten up, and nearly all the space for passengers and freight was pressed out by the great store of needed fuel for the furnaces. So some governments, and it was the custom, nevertheless, of the sagacers of these governments to boast of their polished machinery, their massive engines, which in doing the work of governing, ate up the people.

There were some who doubted whether such government had not been worse than useless. Whether the laws of the world had not been its only Asylum, the statesmanship of the world, its worse than rubbish. We might smile to talk of an Agricultural branch of Government that should gravely issue its mandates to the farmer as to seed, where and how to sow and till and reap, or a Household branch of Governments that should aim at control there, or even a Branch of Government attending especially to the Seasons, and yet how much more absurd would these be than the great Political human Government which has been sore busy with gravely teaching the "How not to do it."

There was a big headed Greek whose head it is reported was so large that he used to be obliged often to sit down by the wayside to rest it, as a great burden, against something. The figure is a good one for some schemes of government.

There is no doubt that kings have often been much troubled by their people, but the people have been much more troubled by their kings.

Governments have often been troubled by the people, and the people have, even more frequently been troubled by them. Governments have marvelled what the people were for, and the people have often had very good ground to wonder what the governments are for.

Into what follies has led that fantasy "The State" led, and the wise, and the statesmen and the learned have for ages been pondering what the "The State" *is* and the plan it is in perfection.

What shape? What is the shape of a tree? And the flow of a river? Of a man? Of a nation? What is the shape of that species? Who can tell. Can you look at the tree and judge of the future outline that shall spring from the same? No, you plant it in rich soil, where moistury will feed it, and then you let it alone, and it shapes itself, and the strong winds come up and blow about, and the storms come and wrestle with it, and mould and fosters it, and when it has grown a tree you see its shape, and not before. So of men; there are natural shapes in a nation, and it is only when it will take form upon its natural and instinctive work as God made them to work, that will be the shape of "The State."

SLAVERY.

The *Second Burden* referred to by Mr. Beecher, was Slavery. This, he said, was but a continuation of the former head. Slavery was nothing but *despotism struck in*.

Slavery is nothing but a waste. It begins with oppressing the weak—it ends with degrading and oppressing the strong. A slavery might e tist like the Hebrew servitude, where the slave was still a man, but a man in the power of a master. His owner was responsible for his education and training as a man. Beside, he had the hope of future liberty. The speaker believed this, the only kind of "Bible slavery," if introduced in this country, would soon work the ruin of slavery as here existing. Men find their own families enough to support and educate. American slaveholders would soon tire of "Bible kind of slavery."

A slavery, however, that sinks man below the category of man, absorbs his whole industry, provides nothing for his development, gives him no place before the law, makes him in the eye of the law a thing, a chattel, with no hope of liberty, that even goes to the extent of hedging up the door of humanity, so that they who would, scarcely can emancipate their slaves; a system that forbids the offspring of the slave to the third or fourth descent—such a system is not merely a sin, but an *organized Kingdom of sin*, and yet there are good old ministers poking up and down the Old Testament to find whether Slavery be a sin or no. Why if this be not a sin we may dismiss all recognition of right and wrong in a gigantic chance medley, in which all such distinctions are lost. But there is a penalty for this sin which if it long delays its coming it is only that it may descend with more ponderous bolts. Let us look at its evils.

1st. It destroys, by degrading, the poor man's capital. Work is to persuade the poor man; who is always the sufferer or the remunerated in the conflict of Slavery and Liberty.

But say home, Slavery is in the foot (the South), the head (the North) need not mind it. Will that apply to the foot? Can one say that the foot is in his foot, and will not the head mind it and the *whole system* suffer from it? Slavery makes poor man's *work* his degradation. Liberty makes it his welcome and sure means of advancement.

2nd. It corrupts manhood. It subverts the new doctrine of Christ. The weak are made the prey of the strong. Slavery sends to rejoice the old and pagan destructions of caste and nation. Christianity says All men are brothers. Slavery says Men are brothers but white men, and the blacks are born to bear their burdens. Our nation is a lighthouse at the top, a dungeon beneath. Over the hold of the ship floats the symbol of the noblest utterances of liberty.

3d. It destroys the sympathy that should exist between the upper and lower strata of society. God intended this sympathy to be a natural principle. In society the top may be reproduced, as the influences of the root may restore the injured limb; but Slavery cuts off the lower strata of sympathy out of which spring the others. Both are necessary. God intended there should be root and trunk and branch and leaves.

Suppose a tree in full foliage should get weary and be ashamed of connection with its lower parts, its root, and should ask a woodman to sever the connection. It did. Or let the tree withered leaves and dying twigs would be the result of such folly. When men grow rich, not great, and heartless and proud, which means a good deal of furniture, and fashionable, which means pictures and dogs and horses, their first care often, is to shake off the poor, and hedge themselves off from these below them. The speaker drew a telling sketch of the duties developed upon those in high stations and grades in society in their relations to the lower orders of that society. In slavery society is paralyzed at the base, and the top is thus in a fortuitous and heartless position.

WAR.

A *Third Burden* of society is war. The history of this globe is a mystery of violence, and blood. One organic characteristic seems universal, the eating of one another up. The sea is a vast slaughter-house. The little egg grows, develops, bursts into animal life only to sail into the mouth of a waiting appetite, which devours it itself devoured. And this was natural and just to them. The fish teeth and paws for violence. A humane lion would violate the laws of his being. A tiger should be become a member of the Peace Society would die of starvation.

Man exists in a double capacity, animal and spiritual. Instinction in the animal nature is the precise reverse of instinct in his spiritual nature is the doctrine of Love. As a desire*ing* animal, man surpasses all others, both as a progressive animal, and as the most ferocious.

The speaker referred to the results of the human instincts, shown in progress in arts, weapons and sciences that were made for war as a pastime. All men agree and are one on the doctrine of war. On this basis the world could be at once united. Opposed to this, but once it could be gathered into unity on the doctrine of Love.

This distinguished orator dwelt on the lower vices killing is but a metempsychosis. The fly eats the mite, a spider kills the fly, a nightingale devours the spider, the hawk eats the night ingale, and—a boy shoots the owl. All the former processes took place by a law of nature, the killing we see by boys—but what did the boy kill the owl for? Why *for fun*.

With animals killing is a business, with a man a pastime. Thus the excitement of the chase the angling excursion, the salmon fishing, of which latter the lecturer gave a vivid picture. And most of these are not for a dinner, but for the sport.

Why, men affect to despise cannibals, but in war the cannibal has at least a savory anticipation for the end. In war men kill each other well, when a President sends to bombard Greytown and leaves fifteen corpses cold and stark on the beach, has he anything the capacity of a cannibal for his business. If men in war were obliged to eat all they killed, would it not lessen their zeal for the trade.

Mr. Beecher went on to speak of the horrors of war; the slaughter of the battle field, which he said was the feast of the carrion and "of the wolf. He referred to the case of the patriot, with whom, when his rights are taken from him, the misfortune dreaded is not the dying but the living.

Yet sometimes wars are God's husbandry. When nations become trodden down and trusted down by long oppression, the ploughshare and upturning, the sub-soil that is needed, the canpon ball is the best plough, and bullets are the best seed. *[To the reporter—Or the man may put that remark in the paper.]* The whole force of humanity had been leveled at war, and eight years or more ago the speaker had seen the time when he believed wars were a good thing, but now the error of that belief is apparent. The sea never before bore more fleets than now, earth never more armies. More arms are made in the same space of time than in the ten years past. But nations have learned one wisdom; they fight away from home. Wars are exported. England sends her wars to China, France airs her troops and cavalry in Algeria, Russia sports with both in the Crimea. The United States goes to Mexico and *virginiates*. Never before was human industry more taxed to keep pace with the demands for war. Kings are hulling out engines of war. The import is apparent, and democrats are fumbling with projects for war to bolster up Slavery.

OLD INSTITUTES.

A *Fourth Burden* of Society are Old Institutions. We have institutions young and old; young are free and we cast off all that does not serve us. There is in every government or nation a tooth that eats away its life. Oppression, as the trunk of the living tree is carried through a hundred years, while its leaves, having served their end, fall off and die, and so the bark of the tree, when it has served its purpose, becomes dry and flakes up. The tree has done with it. Then the aphides creep to it, and the bugs and insects gather under the old bark. Ask the tree if you shall remove this dead bark, and the orchard says "Yes." The bugs, on the contrary, violently cry out, "No, don't touch it." It is a noticeable fact that *vermin are conservative the world over*. The tendency of nations is to an accumulation of dead and useless bark—its "Old Institutions."

SICKNESS.

A Fifth Burden under which society labors is Sickness. It would become an important question, the *Health of the People as a Source of Public Wealth*. How much is lost and squandered annually, and what the burdens of expense are borne from this cause?

Intemperance, whatever else we may pronounce it, has come to be considered a disease. New York, by a bill just passed by her Legislature, has recognized the Institutional treatment of inebriates in an Asylum for Inebriates. At the Asylum at the city of Binghampton, a private institution intended for the accommodation of 200 patients, before the roof was on there were 1,500 applications for admission. Of these Dr. Turner says 460 were for females—women whose friends were able and willing to maintain them there.

Dishonesty and Lying might be regarded as diseases, though the speaker would not deny they were also evils. What heavy burdens were annually borne by Society and Commerce on this account, one-fifth of its capital locked up in massive appliances and means to keep out *the untrusted*.

From these views of the Burdens of Society, the speaker urged a hopeful, not a despondent view. The world was progressing, and progress had been made. Look at the Government both the past, with feudal and medieval times. Why, even our penitentiary inmates enjoyed better fare and housing than the noble subjects of Queen Elizabeth's time; he would not say that they were not generally much less moral.

We have had a rapid growth. Seventeen Centuries and eyes have been preparing for that growth. Five years ago they had taken the first steps to connect under the ocean this city, Brooklyn. Each successive movement and stage came space, and yet through long years and months and years, until there came a day when canals and railroads and engines, and arteries and veins fill ourselves, it was but the signal of the engineer, and the whole city realized the flow of a river. Such was the Atlantic Telegraph, which God has made ready in our single hour he realizes the preparation and promise of ages.

The lecturer gave a graphic view of the burdens borne by the poor and virtuous citizen of society to vice, to taxes where out of every ten dollars, nine are paid by thrifty and economizing themselves devils and making other men so. Sober men pay for the expenses of drunkenness. Honest pay are taxed for the "bad debts" on the books of the merchant.

The speaker closed with pressing upon the good citizen and Christian citizen his duties to society,

A REFORM NEEDED AT THE JAIL.—It has been notorious about the Court House for some time past, that, very frequently, abandoned and notorious females are permitted singly and in companies to visit the jail and the cell of the convict murderer Henry Jumpertz. A visitor to that unfortunate young man a few days since was detained for some minutes until a painted harridan came out from the convict's cell, across the grate of which was thrown a screen.

Various parties of these females have become quite acustomed lately to visit Jumpertz, and fill his cell and the corridors of the jail with the hollow mockery of the wanton's mirth and gayety.

The charge is a serious one. The matter is one that should never have occurred to demand a task of censure from which we have thus far shrunk. In that jail are three convicted murderers whose day of doom draws nigh. Unless a higher tribunal interposes it may the execution of that sentence, the sixth day of May will see these three men, Finn and McNamee and Henry Jumpertz, expiate a fearful crime with the most dread penalty of human law.

Henry Jumpertz falls a victim to vice, to the society and influence of abandoned women, to base passions. In his case just paved the way for murder. He has to atone with his life for the results of just those associations, weakly if not corruptly, still allowed to him in the Chicago jail. We trust Sheriff Gray will give his assistant officers more strict charge in this matter. Let the decencies of life be respected, and especially those which should be associated with the cell occupied by one about to pass from the presence of an earthly tribunal before his Maker.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—To-day occurs Good Friday, the annual Church fast preceding Easter, which is next Sabbath.

—During the present week occurs the Jewish feast of the Passover. It commenced on Monday evening and lasts eight days. On the first and last two days of the festival, no secular business may be transacted: but the middle days are devoted to business purposes.

—Rev. Dr. Howard, of the First Baptist Church in this city, has returned from a visit and sojourn in New Orleans, to which latter city it is rumored he intends permanently to remove and locate himself, for some months as supply of the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, the pastor of that Church having been necessitated from the state of his health, to seek a year of absence.

EXAMINATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS, AND EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISION TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—These will be an examination of female teachers, and of candidates for admission to the Normal Department of the High School, at the office of the Board of Education, 84 Lake Street, on Wednesday, April 27, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. WELLS,
Sec. Board of Education.

COMMO DOWN TOWN.—We notice that the place of worship of the Evangelical English Lutheran Society, which has occupied the corner of Congress street and Wabash Avenue, is now on its way down town to a new location, on Monroe, west of Clark street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned passengers on board the propeller Wenona, of the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line, (running in connection with the New York Central Railroad,) being desirous to testify our appreciation of the attention shown to our personal comforts, by the gentlemanly captain and officers of this vessel, while upon and during her first trip from Buffalo this spring, resolved to publish a card expressive of our thanks to Capt. John G. Hoff, a thorough seaman, and whole-hearted entertainer of his passengers. To Mr. Wahner, the efficient first-mate, and Thomas Daily first-engineer, all who have sailed upon the Wenona, will ever readily acknowledge the table in edibles shown by Jesse A. Phillips, the capable and accommodating steward. We consider that we are merely doing a public benefit in making known the first-class accommodations of the "Wenona," her sea-worthy qualities, and the superior merits of her officers and crew. The traveling portion of the community will do well to patronize the vessels of the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line, and especially thus fine craft, the "Wenona." We have no doubt all who do so will corroborate the truth of the foregoing remarks.

Buffalo and city papers will confer a favor and be doing justice to a good craft, captain and crew, by copying this card.

Chicago, April 20, 1859.

F. Miller,
Joseph Newbigging,
Charles Woodcock,
C. A. Kerobacher,
O. W. Brown,
Tobias Johnson,
M. Fisher & daugh'r,
Amelia A. Swart,
Elizabeth Van Nest,
(and family of nine.)
Nellie Hunter,
Lucy J. Goodrich,
G. Mackindue,
Rev. C. M. Goodrich,
David Fuller,
Wm. Chapman,
Henry Van Nest,
W. W. Barton,
H. Linch,
Edward A. Lindsay,
Nicholas Pickord,
John M. Van Nest,
S. Mann,
John D. Black,
Eugene Berson,
And many others.

☞ Go to Cook & McLain's, 98 Dearborn street, and have your old clothes renovated and dyed to appear equal to new. They are by far the best dyers and scourers in the city.

REDUCTION OF GAS.—Notice is given that from and after the first day of May next the price of gas will be reduced by the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, to two dollars and cents ($2.50) per thousand feet to all consumers.

By order of the Board,
J. K. BRAYA, Sec'y.
apr21-10t

KIDDER'S WRITTEN VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS are universally preferred to engraving. Call and see them at the Tremont House.
apr20-6m-e923

☞ It will interest our lady readers to know that they can have their spring dresses made up exact counterparts of what has already appeared in Paris this present month, and save money, time and labor being considered, by calling on Mrs. Wilson, 102 Lake street.

EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts, certificates of deposit, and bills of New York, New England, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A. E. ALEXADER & Co.,
50 Clark st., between Lake and Randolph.
ap16-6t

☞ J. H. Hess, 117 Lake street, has returned from New York with a large and beautiful stock of rich and fashionable jewelry for the season. Also, rich fans, shell combs, &c. Please call and examine the same, visitors will be courteously treated, whether purchasers or not. We study to please.
ap15-10t-e713

☞ I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines; also, Machines for manufacturing heavy garments of every description, constantly on hand at 140 Lake street, Chicago. A. W. HARRIS, Agent. ap15-3m-e907

MATTESON HOUSE.—The Matteson House is now raised to grade. The proprietors are prepared to receive their old customers and friends as usual.
RUSSELL & GOODRICH.
CHICAGO, April 4, 1859. ap7-1m-e695

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorater, in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 126 Lake street. jel-1906

Boarding.

BOARDING.—For two or three gentlemen in a private family, at 60 Michigan avenue, one door West of Wabash Avenue. P. O. box 2073. ap20 7t2

BOARDING.—A Gentlemen and his wife, a few single gentlemen, and day boarders, can accommodated with a pleasant suit of rooms, in a private family, on Michigan avenue, South of Twelfth st. Full Board, $4 per week. Address "Z. B." P. O. Drawer 6241. ap21 3t2

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at 210 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Reference required. ap21 2t2

BOARDING.—111 Wabash Avenue, with pleasant suite of front rooms for Gentlemen and Lady, and rooms for two gentlemen, also a few day boarders can be accommodated. ap21 2w2

BOARDING.—Board and Room wanted by a young man in a private family where he can have a home. Would prefer it in the neighborhood of Michigan avenue and Madison street. Address "Z. B." P. O. box 2073. ap21 3t2

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New Advertisements.

☞ *C. SCHRIVER, Advertising Agent, 66 Dearborn st, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal 1t64 ly

TO RENT.—The Four-Story Brick Building, corner of Randolph and Canal streets, known as St. Charles Hotel. JOHN S. BRACKEN, 77 Clark street, (up-stairs.)
ap22 3t2

TO RENT.—House No. 5 Knight's Block, corner of Harrison and Dearborn streets. Apply at 84 Clark street, or HENRY KNIGHT. ap22-1w-d1

TO RENT.—A House in Evanston. A large two-story house will be finished by May 1st, containing ten rooms, with stable and all necessary Out-Houses. Will be rented for three or five years or for one year. Apply to T. C. HOAG, 42 North Clark street. ap22-3t-e921

TO RENT.—From the 1st of May, a three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 124 Oak street, between Clark and Lasalle streets, containing eleven rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, and furnace; also Lot 24x100 feet, with barn in the rear. Located in the best neighborhood in the North Division, and will be rented to good, responsible tenants. None other need apply.
WM. GARDLE, office No. 2 Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market streets. ap4-e90-3m

WANTED—A Second-Hand Portable or Stationary Steam Engine and Boiler; in good order, of 6 or 8 horse power. Apply to M. L. SYKES, Jr., Supt. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. ap20-3t-d19

WANTED.—$2,000—Active Employment wanted in some respectable business in Chicago, by one who is willing to make himself generally useful, and can loan a small sum if desired. Address JOHN B. GORDON, Hamilton, Morton County, Ill., stating business, salary, &c. ap20-1w-e918

FOR SALE—A Superior Family Horse, dark brown, large and gentle. Also, a good two-seated family carriage to match the horse. Also, a good window sash counter and desk. Also, a nearly new heavy family buggy and harness. The above will be sold cheap. Any person wishing such an establishment for family use will do well to address "A. B." Box 1,000, Chicago. The owner would be willing to exchange the same for TOWN LOTS in Rock Island. ap22-3t-d21

EXAMINATION OF FEMALE Teachers, and Examination of Candidates for Admission to the Normal Department of the High School. There will be an examination of female teachers, and of candidates for admission to the Normal Department of the High School, at the office of the Board of Education, 84 Lake street, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
W. H. WELLS,
ap21-4t-e919 Secretary Board of Education.

SHELTAN, TUTTLE & CO'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, No. 62 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Building, Market and Insure Manufactory, Corner of Randolph and Sangamon streets, Chicago, Ill.
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ap20-6m-d15 H. B. HILL, Agent.

COLLECTION LAWS OF THE NORTH WESTERN STATES.
We will publish on or before the 15th of May next the Collection Laws of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Territory, and Canada.
The work will include the latest Session Laws, from certificates of the Secretaries of State, and the Forms of all the Courts in the above States, and important decisions of the Supreme Courts, affecting the collection of claims.
The book will be of great value to every Lawyer, Banker, Merchant and Collector who has business in those States.
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ap20-3t-d14 JAS. T. HOYT & CO.

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SILVER PLATED GOODS.
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A. Jaeger & Co.'s
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103 LAKE STREET, between Clark and Dearborn.
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Incomparably the Largest, Richest and Cheapest Stock of
GENERAL DRY GOODS
West of New York City.
We have added largely within a few days to our stock of
Rich Silks,
Superb Robes,
Elegant Dress Goods,
Paris Mantles,
Shawls,
Paris Embroideries,
Superb Real Laces,
Embroideries of every kind,
Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c., &c.
In this arrival are many rare styles of goods entirely different from anything to be found elsewhere in this city.
WE NOW OFFER FROM AUCTION
2,000 Pieces Yardwide French Chintz Prints,
FOR ONE SHILLING.
5,000 Pieces Choice Styles Merrimack and Cocheco Prints,
FOR TEN CENTS.
1,500 Pieces Fine De Laines,
FOR TEN CENTS.
2,500 Pieces Fine Madder Prints,
FOR 8 1-4 CENTS.
French Silk and Wool Cassimeres,
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
For One-Half Regular Prices.
GOODS FOR BOYS WEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.
1,000 Paris Embroidered Muslin Sleeves,
From One Shilling to One Dollar,
A GREAT BARGAIN!
1,000 PIECES RICH FAST COLORED MUSLINS
For One Shilling.
1,500 PS. CHOICE FINE-PRINTED CHALLIES
For One Shilling.
We are now in daily receipt of Bargains
FROM AUCTION,
AND HAVE LARGE ARRIVALS OF RICH GOODS,
For First-Class City Trade,
BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.
We will always exhibit a stock which, for
EXTENT, VARIETY, ELEGANCE and CHEAPNESS
Is Incomparably
Beyond any other in this vicinity.
THAT ANY COMPARISON IS SIMPLY ASSERD.
Wholesale Buyers for 364 Cash will save themselves
Time and Money
By Looking Through our Stock and Prices.
We have two Rich
MAMMOTH DOUBLE STORES
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169.....Lake Street.....167 & 169

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new brick house, containing Ten Rooms, with gas, marble mantle pieces, bathing room—hot and cold water, clothes presses and all modern improvements, situated on Fourteenth street, North Side and north of Water Works. Apply to LELAND & MINER, 103 South Water st. ap21-6w-d17

FOR SALE.—A new and well built Grocery or Grocery Wagon, and a new Horse, two years old. Owns Buggy. Also one or two second hand Top Buggies. All for sale Cheap for Cash. Reasons for selling, SHELTON, TUTTLE & CO.'S Carriage Repository, corner of Clark and Washington streets, near Market.
ap20-3t-d16

TO RENT.—A few Stores and some very pleasant Offices in Garrett Block. The stores are in the thoroughfare frequented, and will be rented to responsible parties on very reasonable terms. Apply to F. FARMELEE, at the Garrett Office, 80 Randolph street.
ap22-1w-d9

TO RENT.—From the 1st of May, a three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 124 Oak street, between Clark and Lasalle streets, containing eleven rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, and furnace; also Lot 24x100 feet, with barn in the rear. Located in the best neighborhood in the North Division, and will be rented to good, responsible tenants. None other need apply.
WM. GARDLE, office No. 2 Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market streets. ap4-e90-3m

REMOVAL.—Daguerreotypes, PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS.
HESLER will remove his Gallery to the splendid and spacious store, four doors over Tinsworth's Clothing house, 103 Lake street, on the 1st of May, where he will have the New Light, that is being built, ready to receive visitors. The splendid Sky Light, now being put in, is completed, which will be about the middle of May.
The old Gallery is now for Rent. Apply to
ap20-1m HESLER.

No. 92 Metropolitan Block.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
J. A. Smith & Co.
113 LAKE STREET,
Have just received the largest and best stock of good in their line ever opened in this market.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
are respectfully invited to give us a call as we shall offer bargains to
PAYING CUSTOMERS.
Our retail department combines a full and complete assortment of all the latest styles of
MEN AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS.
Our Silk Hats for quality and style are unsurpassed.
ap21 3w2w-d11

The Atlantic Monthly,
For May,
NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
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WHY DID THE GOVERNESS PAINT?
TWO YEARS AFTER.
A BUNDLE OF OLD LETTERS.
AT THE PIANO.
THE LAST RIDE.
THE UTAH EXPEDITION.
DULLS AND DEARS.
LOOKING FOR AN ALMS-CHEST.
A TRIP TO CUBA.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE MUSICIAN'S WOOING.
THE WAKING OF THE SNOW.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES:
A New History of the Conquest of Mexico; Mothers and Daughters; Lyrics of Lowly Life; Sermons; Theological Essays; The Methodist Monthly; Memoir and Letters of Margaret Fuller Ossoli; Artists and Authors; Miscellaneous Bibliography; Bitter-Sweet; The Master, or Lovers and Friends; Life of Edwin Forrest; Miscellaneous.
RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING,
By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
This beautiful tegins in the December number of the Atlantic, has been received with universal favor, and bids fair to become the greatest work of the great novelist. Its scene is now; for the New England of the last century is far away from the New England of to-day; and the pages of the story already published show that the author has entered into the quaint and simple life of that almost forgotten period. Her portraitures of character are full of spirit—equally remarkable in their firm outlines and in the minute touches which make a dry skeleton of them all. The "Minister's Wooing" will be continued through the year.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE
Is likely to deepen the impression produced by the brilliant conversations of
THE AUTOCRAT.
Few living writers have so large or so various an intellectual constituency as Dr. Holmes; and it is, perhaps, needless to comment on author whose monthly papers every issue are looked for with
The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.
The price is 25 cents per number, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will send the Atlantic to any address in the United States for one year, postage paid.
The postage of the Atlantic is 24 cents a year, pre-paid.
All clubs of five subscribers, (Fifteen Dollars,) will receive five copies of the Atlantic for one year, the subscribers to pay their postage.
Canada Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work at $1 50.
Postmasters in the country are requested to act as agents. New Light, that is being built, makes the room for the splendid Sky Light, now being put in, is completed, which will be about the middle of May.
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 16,
MOTHERS AND INFANTS,
AND
NURSES AND NURSING.
The translation of Dr. Al Donne's celebrated work on nursing and the management of infants and children. Illustrated by plates of the microscopical appearances of the various kinds of milk. These plates are exact copies from the same author's Atlas of Microscopy.
This work is one of great merit, and was received with great favor by all French physicians, by whom it was recommended to all mothers as the best guide they can follow in the general treatment of their children.
1 volume.....12mo.....500 pp.....Price $1.
ALSO,
PLAN OF THE CREATION;
OR
Other Worlds & Who Inhabits

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

THE CONTEST OF 1860—THE PRINCIPLES AND THE MEN.

We do not claim the right to speak authoritatively for the Republican party with reference to the policy to be pursued by it in the Presidential contest of 1860; nevertheless, we believe we understand its composition well enough to give assurance in its behalf, that its standard will not be lowered "one jot or tittle" in that contest, whatever may be said of the propriety of conciliating sections, or of the doubtful advantages of a triumph gained at that price. Better, a thousand times better, defeat in 1860, coupled as it would be with an assured permanent triumph hereafter, with the central vital principle of the party preserved as a basis for administering the government, than temporary success purchased by the abandonment or the ignoring of that vitalizing idea, sure to be followed by the permanent ascendency of the Slavery Propaganda. But why talk about the abandonment or even the modification of principle? What but its principles has made the Republican party "a power in the Nation?" What also has given it the courage to meet and the strength to overthrow the Pro-Slavery Democracy in nearly every free State of the Union, in nearly every county, township and municipal contest in these States? What else has given us 121 members in the lower branch of Congress, and 24 in the Senate—representatives of a party not yet four years beyond the date of its organization? Has any other party within our government ever accomplished so much in so short a time? The strength of Republicanism is a result of its vitality, and its vitality is the immediate outgrowth of its principles. These principles take hold of the human heart, they appeal to whatever is noblest and highest in man, and as sure as God reigns in the Universe, and justice and truth are His law, so sure is the final triumph of the Republican party if it continue loyal to its vitalizing principles, while their abandonment would be as certain a prelude to its destruction.

We repeat, the standard must not, will not, be lowered. If success were the only object, it should not be; but when success is only desirable in that it insures the application of great fundamental principles in the administration of the government, which will remove national reproach from us by rendering the action of the government consistent with those great principles of natural and inalienable rights upon which it is founded, loyalty to those principles becomes paramount to every other consideration. In the adoption of a platform for 1860, nothing that has aided in rendering Republicanism powerful and triumphant must be ignored. Not only that, but in the selection of standard-bearers, men must be chosen who are heartily in sympathy with its distinctive principles—who are, in a word, representatives, both in their action and ideas, of those great truths first enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and which are essential to the permanent existence of free republican government. We do not believe the Republican party will accept of any platform or of any man that falls an iota short of this ejection. Nothing will be taken for granted—nothing on trust. There must first be a distinctive declaration of principles, and then an openly avowed adherence and practical devotion to them on the part of whomsoever would be the Republican standard-bearers.

The coming contest is to be one of Principle rather than of Policy—of principle which is fundamental, and, therefore, immutable and eternal, as distinguished from policy, which is temporary and which must change with changing circumstances. The old self-evident truths embodied in the Declaration of Independence have again to be discussed and enforced. The war of 1776 is to be fought over again in 1860, with this difference, that instead of the contest being between Great Britain as the representative of despotic power, and the American Colonies, and waged on battle-fields, the Pro-Slavery Democracy now stand opposed to the Declaration of Independence and the Republican party upholding it, while the ballot-box will determine the result. We may talk of policy hereafter, but now we have to do with principle. The central and vitalizing truth of the Declaration of Independence, as well as of the Republican organization, is the natural and inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But for this principle, written by the finger of God upon the heart of every human being, the war of the Revolution would not have been fought, the Republican party would now have no existence. The Pro-Slavery Democracy everywhere, whether in the North or in the South, deny this fundamental principle of free government, and seek its practical overthrow by the subversion of the federal government. In the slaveholding States the principle is overridden by statutes and by courts. It is the mission of the Republican party to stand by and sustain this great self-evident truth, and to render it practical within the sphere of the powers of the federal government. A National Republican is, therefore, opposed to such a perversion of the powers of the federal government as would make it in any way responsible for the existence of Slavery within the States or for its extension beyond the limits of the States in which it is established. A State Republican is opposed to the establishment of Slavery within his own State, and in favor of its earliest practicable removal by the action of the State if already established. He can take no other ground; for he holds with the Declaration of Independence that property in man is a violation of natural law—an usurpation of power tolerated neither by right nor by justice. If he take any other position, he abandons the whole ground of controversy, for Slavery is naturally aggressive, and, without the opposition which these principles insure, it will go every where and perpetuate itself for all time to come. Hence we say, the struggle between the despotic idea and the principle of natural right is to be fought over again in 1860. The antagonism is palpable, the struggle cannot be postponed.

And this brings us to another important point. There have been three parties in the field since the organization of the Republican party. The first are for active aggressive effort for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery; the second for active and unceasing resistance to it; while the third party is in favor of a passive state, which permits the first to go on with its aggression, and opposes all opposition to it. The last style themselves "Conservatives;" and it is for the sake of securing the co-operation of this class of men that a modification of the Republican platform is insisted upon in certain quarters. But, as before said, a modification of the central and vitalizing idea of Republicanism is equivalent to an utter abandonment of the controversy, and would leave Slavery not only free to hold all it now has, but to secure all that remains. A platform thus modified would undoubtedly secure the support of the third party—the Conservatives—but it would retain only such Republicans as have adopted that organization for the sake of the spoils. The remainder—those who are in the party by reason of its principles—would organize anew, and thus we would still have three parties in the field, with the chances of the Slavery Propaganda greatly improved. Leading Republicans who favor a fusion on a modified platform, may be able to make a satisfactory trade with the Conservatives, but they would find themselves going over alone. They may undertake to sell out the party, but they would find themselves unable to make the delivery. Men who are conscientious in their political ideas and relations are not to be transferred by party leaders for a consideration. It would be well, therefore, for those who contemplate such a sale and attempted transfer, to consider, first, whether in so doing they would not in reality diminish their chances of securing the object which they have chiefly in view.

Let us hear no more about compromise or of fusion upon the basis of an emasculated platform. The middle party who style themselves Conservatives must come to us or go to the pro-Slavery Democracy. They occupy a position of neutrality, and while they remain in their passive state while the struggle between despotic power and human freedom rages fiercely around them. Standing as they do between the upper and the nether millstone, they must speedily change their position or be ground to powder. The Republican party will undoubtedly secure a portion of them, while the rest will unite with the slavery aggressives. But whether it is joined by more or less, or by none of them, it has within itself sufficient strength for certain victory, and it will not imperil the great cause which it has so near at heart by listening to timid counsels or by the adoption of a temporizing policy.

CARL SCHURZ IN BOSTON.

The public reception accorded to CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, by the Republicans of Boston, at Faneuil Hall, on Monday evening last, was as honorable to that distinguished gentleman, as generous and appreciative in those who gave it. That old temple of liberty was densely packed by Massachusetts men, eager to hear what the distinguished orator had to say; and right richly were they rewarded for their attention. Being introduced to the immense audience by Hon. Henry Wilson, Mr. SCHURZ held them by the power and force of his logic and the brilliancy of his illustrations, full two hours, the silence unbroken except by repeated bursts of applause.

Boiler Explosions Caused by Electricity.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of Saturday last gives the details of a discovery made several years ago by Mr. Richard L. Lloyd of Philadelphia, and which has since the death of Mr. Lloyd, which occurred shortly after, been neglected until quite recently.

Mr. Lloyd convinced himself by a number of experiments with small iron vessels that the explosive agent, the presence of which scientific men had already detected, but could not explain, generated by the decomposition of water or steam within a boiler was Electricity. He at length determined his theory by a more dangerous experiment. Introducing an insulated metallic rod through the top of a boiler, he evaporated the water in it under a heavy pressure, continuing the fire until that part of the boiler exposed to it became red-hot. He then pumped with his own hands a sufficient quantity of water to cover the red-hot surface of the boiler—a proceeding which is supposed to cause an inevitable explosion—but no explosion followed. He repeated the experiment with the same result in every instance. His discovery met with a cold reception, he being ridiculed and called an enthusiast. This neglect, it is supposed hastened his death.

About three years ago, Mr. George T. Parry, also of Philadelphia, hearing of Mr. Lloyd's discovery, which no one had attempted to repeat, determined to verify it by actual experiments. At first he confined himself to small iron vessels, and, finding the result the same as stated by Mr. Lloyd, he also resorted to the dangerous trial of a boiler. Inserting the insulated conductor through the top of an old boiler, which had been in use for several years, and deemed unsafe at a higher pressure than 60 pounds, he evaporated the water in it, at a pressure of 68 pounds, allowing the under part of the boiler to become red-hot. At this point he called five men to witness this fact, and then alone, no one being willing to assist at the trial, boldly pumped thirty gallons of cold water into the red-hot boiler. As in the previous trials, the result was the same, no explosion having place. Notwithstanding all the ingenious contrivances to prevent it, boilers still explode under circumstances inexplicable even to those who are supposed to be the most capable of explaining the cause. If the discovery of Mr. Lloyd shall prove to be true one, his name will be revered by a grateful posterity. Mr. Parry, also deserves the highest encomiums for bringing the discovery before the public, and in endangering his life in a humble attempt to carry out, apparently, would-end in certain death.

It is stated that he has introduced metallic conductors into several boilers in Philadelphia, and that in other places, since the discovery has been made public, a number of owners have, as a matter of precaution, introduced them into their boilers.

Asylum for Drunkards.

The New York State Asylum for Inebriates, designed for only three hundred patients, and not yet finished, has received applications for admission of more than two thousand eight hundred persons, a large majority of whom are women! The Asylum is at Binghamton, one of the healthiest and most delightful spots in the State. The Legislature of the New York, which has just adjourned, granted for the support of the institution, a per centage of the money received from licenses—sufficient it is thought to give, with what it already has, a revenue of over $100,000 per annum. When the anti-rent rioters resisted, they ceased to pay either in kind or in money. That the patronage would be ultimately sustained every person acquainted with our laws and institutions must have foreseen. The evils which for many years, have been disturbed by the Revolution; that would be an admission of the unjust principle of *ex post facto* laws.

New York "Strikes."

The New York *Herald* of Monday, remarks that one of the surest indications of returning prosperity is the movement in the labor market, indicated by what are called strikes; and to show the character of the movement among the artisans of that city, compiles the following table of the various trades in the city and its vicinity, the members of which are demanding higher wages, as also of the increased rates required:

Trade.	Present pay.	Increase demanded.
Piano-forte makers	$12 per week	$2 per week.
Bureau "	$2 per day	50 cents per day.
Sofa "	$2 per day	50 cents per day.
Chair "	$1 75 per day	50 cents per day.
Carpenters	$1 75 and $2	$2 and $2 50.
Bricklayers	$3 per day	$3 50 per day.
Masons	$3 per day	$3 50 per day.
Plasterers	$3 per day	$3 50 per day.
Painters	$2 per day	$2 50 per day.
Tailors	Piece work	25 per cent.
Shoemakers	Piece work	25 per cent.

Scarcity of Trunks.—There are papers in Providence talking of the Hon. Gen. P. K. Rollins for the next Presidency.

JEFFERSON CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

Letters from Seward, Chase and Blair.

FROM THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AUBURN, April 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I give you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your kind invitation to the Festival which you propose to make, on the 13th inst., in honor of Thomas Jefferson, "the father of the Ordinance of 1787, and the apostle of State Rights." Occupations consequent on our long absence from my home will render it impossible for me to accept this courtesy. I trust, however, that you will allow me to congratulate you on the unmistakable indications that the country is rapidly and surely returning to the only true and national political platform, laid down by Jefferson and his immortal associates in the Declaration of American Independence, namely, the Rights of Human Nature. After a long season of misapprehension, it is now coming to be seen that the Republican cause is at once a self-sustaining and self-expanding one, deriving its strength and vigor from the inherent principles of benevolence and jealousy of oppression. Henceforth I feel assured that it will be universally accepted by the people of our country, and by all nations.

I am gentlemen, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

H. L. Pierce and others, Committee.

FROM GOVERNOR CHASE OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: To participate with you in the celebration of the birthday of Jefferson would be a great gratification, and I am truly sorry that I cannot avail myself of your invitation so to do.

The disposition, perhaps more general now than some years since, to recur to the examples and precepts of the founders of our institutions, betokens good to the Republic.

In history and in biography, as well as from the rostrum of the political orator and through the outpourings of the heart in popular celebrations, the grand character of Washington has recently been more than ever committed to the love, the reverence, and the patriotic imitation of his countrymen. God grant that the lessons so impressively taught by his patience, his fortitude, his wisdom, his sublime self-control, and his disinterested devotion to his country may sink deep into our hearts.

So, too, in the same mode and by the same agencies, unprompted except by grateful admiration and generous sympathy, the character, teachings and services of Jefferson, have of late years been made more and more familiar to the knowledge and affections of the people; and certainly, among all the great statesmen of the Revolutionary era, no one has left behind him instructions more valuable or more valued for after-coming generations.

It was his fortune to be the leader of a party in a time of sharp contentions, the bitterness of which, after more than half a century, is not wholly gone. Both in the spirit of his own eulogy upon the services of John Adams to the cause of Freedom, at the critical junctures when the question of Independence was in the scales, even those who have felt constrained to censure some parts of his public conduct, are cautious in their approval of the general wisdom of his political teachings. And never can those teachings be more practically important as guides to action than now, when the disintegration of old political parties, and the gradual formation of new organizations, denote a social and civil development which demands the wise application of old and immutable principles to new and changing circumstances.

The question of Slavery, for example, so often compromised, adjusted, and finally settled, and yet ever coming back, uncompromised, unadjusted, unsettled, to perplex parties and politicians with imperious demands for true solution and final disposition—where can that question be studied to better purpose than under the teachings of Jefferson? When, after the close of the Revolutionary struggle, he saw the great evil arresting the progress and paralyzing the power of his beloved native Commonwealth, he proposed to incorporate into her fundamental law, through a Constitutional Convention, then expected to be held, a simple declaration that all persons born after the year 1800 should be free. The Convention was not held, and the vast territory north-west of the Ohio became the undisputed domain of the Union through the cessions of the several States which claimed separate titles or interests in it. The grand idea that with the new century should be inaugurated a new era for Virginia, just sorrowfully relinquished, revived in the statesman's mind in relation to the new territory. He introduced into Congress an ordinance for its government, in which he incorporated a provision that there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude within its limits after 1800. This provision, somewhat modified, became part of the fundamental law of the Northwest in the Ordinance of 1787—with what beneficent results let the prosperity and power of the five great States, carved out of it, bear witness. How simple yet how efficient this plan of Jefferson for the solution of the Slavery question! Prevent its extension into the Territories by the legitimate action of the Federal Government; stay its increase, mitigate its evils, and finally get rid of it altogether within the States by State action, wisely adapted to circumstances, without Federal intervention. Who can doubt that, had the policy then recommended been adopted and perseveringly enforced, the question of Slavery would long since have found its peaceful and satisfactory solution in general amelioration and enfranchisement?

And then what profound sagacity he perceived, and with what clearness and boldness he announced, the fundamental principles of social order and good government! How can that grateful homage of mankind ever fail from the memory of the man who incorporated into the Declaration of Independence the great truth secured to it, for the first time in the world's history, a place in a nation's creed?

And how noble the duty we owe him on other grounds; for his letters of confidence in the masses of the people; of just regard, in legislation, for the freedom of the press, must constitute justice to all men, and oppose restrictions upon the rights of the masses for the purpose of conferring benefits upon a privileged few. Freedom is true democracy; it is justice and humanity; it is the golden rule of politics, borrowed from the sublime teachings of the Deity. The man who supports Slavery can no more be a democrat, than he who betrayed the Saviour of mankind for thirty pieces of silver can be a Christian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR, JR.

MESSRS. HENRY L. PIERCE and others, Committee.

Emigration to Hayti.

About ten months since, Soulouque, the late tyrant of Hayti, made overtures to the free blacks of this country, through the agency of New Orleans, to induce them to emigrate to Hayti. Jeffard has renewed the invitation, offering all who are willing to come to him a free passage from a few Orleans, and free board and lodging for a month after their landing. Paul B. Desdunes, Jr. Rue des Champs Elysees, New Orleans, is Jeffard's agent. A cotemporary speaks of the prospect as encouraging; "The opportunities for advancement are abundant in Hayti. The soil is perhaps the most productive in the world, and the climate, though tropical, is healthy. Skilled labor must therefore be very remunerative in that island. The American negro will have manifold advantages over the native, because his training has been more thorough and effective. In this country he will never be admitted to any social or political elevation above his present status. All the logic in the universe will not effect it, granting that logic sanctioned it. He must emigrate if he would escape from membership in a Parish caste. In Hayti he will be a citizen. Here he can never dream of arriving at equality. Let the free negroes emigrate by thousands, and infuse American energy, skill and enterprise into the Haytii Republic. By so doing they will escape from their degraded and insecure position, and enter on a brilliant field that surpasses Liberia in every respect."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Hon. George M. Bibb died a few days since, at his residence in Georgetown, D. C. He was a long time United States Senator from the State of Kentucky, and Chancellor of that State, and subsequently filled the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in the Administration of President Tyler. He died of pneumonia. His age we believe to have been between eighty and ninety years.—*National Intelligencer.*

—The New Orleans *Bee* says there is no lack of disunion now. "While cotton is sold at prices which enrich every planter, and negro labor increases daily in value, the advocates of dissolution are preaching sermons to the deaf."

—It is reported that after the adjournment of the last Congress, Speaker Orr said: "In my opinion the Opposition will organize the next House of Representatives, and if they select a conservative, national candidate, will also elect the next President."

—Mr. Barnum lately attempted to deliver a lecture on Money Making at Oxford, England, and the under-graduates plotted to put him down. He was greeted with groans and hisses, hit with an orange and peppered with chestnuts, and after a hard effort was obliged to abandon the attempt.

—Among the recent notable deaths reported are those of Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole chief in Florida, and Capt. Joe Parks, chief of the Shawnees in Kansas.

—Mr. George Ticknor is preparing a *Life of Prescott*, a work in which he will have the assistance of the eldest son of the historian, Mr. Wm. G. Prescott. The materials for such a biography found among the papers of the deceased are said to be ample and interesting.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

—Richard Cobden, Ex-M. P., visited the New York Legislature in session the other day, and was received with distinguished consideration.

Col. Harney, editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, has associated with him, in editorial management of that paper, his son, Prof. William Wallace Harney.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR BOUCK.—Ex-Gov. Bouck died at his residence in Schoharie County, on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., aged seventy-three years and three months.

—The editor of the (Portland) *Eastern Argus* found, on Monday, the defeated candidate for Mayor in the composing room of that paper, busily "setting up" the inaugural of his successful competitor, and criticising it as he went along. So philosophic a citizen should not spoil his contentment by going into office.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BIRD WILSON.—The Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., LL. D., and Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical Divinity in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York city, died on Thursday last in the eighty-third year of his age.

—When Dr. Lyman Beecher was instructing a class of theological students, and one of them "quit his mind upon him"—"What if an atheist should say that there is as much proof of the existence of several Gods as there is in the existence of one?" he replied—"Don't enter into an argument with him, for quite likely you might fail to convince him, but tell him that if his theory is true, and there are more Gods than one, *so much the worse for Him!*"

LATEST FROM UTAH.

Report of a Collision between the Mormons and the Troops.

The *Deseret News* is filled with a lot of hieroglyphics, which it styles the Deseret Alphabet. It seems to be a vocabulary in which the Mormons alone are to be taught.

The Valley Tan thinks that between four and five thousand persons will leave that Territory for the States and California, all of them apostates from the Mormon Church, in a few months.

Prior to the 22d of February, it had been storming for three weeks. It was the severest weather ever experienced in Utah. The snow storms in the neighborhood of the South Pass were terrific.

Charles Miller was killed at the South Pass by a man named Charles E. Blakesley. The murderer was secured, put in irons, and sent to Platte Bridge, Nebraska Territory, by the South Pass Wagon-road Company, and was well known on the Missouri River, where he was a steward. Miller was a native of Union, Lincoln county, Maine.

A rumor of a collision between troops stationed at Provo and certain Mormon citizens, prevailed at Salt Lake City on the 12th. A company was stationed there by order of Judge Cradlebaugh, during the session of his court. The Mormons petitioned the Governor on the subject, and he went to Provo to examine into it. It was supposed that the Court would adjourn on the 15th, and that nothing would be done except to try two Indians, the Church hierarchy that controls this people overreaching the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. Judge Cradlebaugh thus explains this matter in his charge to the Grand Jury:

"Some United States troops are here. Perhaps it is an unusual thing for them to be here. I knew that there were those who were guilty, not of petty crimes, but who, without warning, many guilty around here, of numerous offenses. I was informed that there was no prison here, and therefore I applied to the commanding General, at my request, to take care of the prisoners now in custody, and not to interfere with any one. They have come to take care of and preserve the peace. If prisoners are brought they will be taken care of, and the whole authority of the troops is to detain those persons in custody who are charged with crime, and who are called for by the Court, and they have no power beyond that."

The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, refers to the fact that attempts had been made to destroy the Court and its usefulness, and says: "Your duty is plain before you. It refers to many cases of murder and crime committed throughout the District, but in which no indictments had been found by previous Grand Juries. The murder at Mountain Meadow, where a whole train was cut off, except a few young children, has attributed to it, as well as Indians, the former residing in Cedar City. The Indians complained that in the distribution of the property they could get their shares. The case of the murder of the Parishes and Potter at Springville, is referred to, with the averment that a witness was present to identify the murderers. That of Dr. Forney, on his way from California to the Eastern States, is also cited; and that of Henry Jones, who was brutally murdered, the sons of the murdered boy have been examined by a Mormon Grand Jury.

Kansas City—Its Alliance with the Territory.

No town has ever been so wickedly slandered, so much villainy charged upon it, as Kansas City. Her growth, the extent of her commerce, her justly creditable reputation for commercial enterprise and commercial honesty, have been worinwood and gall upon the stomachs of those popinjays who have hired themselves out to the Editors of village property at other river points; and the steady and sure progress which we may even now view as the fixed and settled destiny, has acted as a stimulus on emetic which has weekly drawn out "the nature of the beasts" most wonderfully.

In spite of the almost combined opposition of the river portion of the Territory, our commercial and social and commercial relations with merchants and others in the Territory, are daily growing stronger and more closely knit together. The open and frank system of business adhered to by our merchants, and the scrupulous regard which those having transactions with them pay to their obligations and representations, combined with the fact that this market not not only furnishes immense stocks for inspection, but also that *goods of every class can be bought as cheap as in any eastern market*, adding only the cost of transportation and insurance—these are the secrets of the success of our past success, as well as the basis which must guarantee a still more brilliant success in the future. In short, the country merchant has learned that our business men are worthy of his confidence and his patronage, while at the same time their figures decidedly make this his best point to purchase.

Every business house is being thoroughly classified, and Kansas City, now that she has a Board of Trade, presents a commercial front fully up to the perfect standard of organization. Every department of trade has its representative, and all stand ready to show stocks of goods purchased in the best markets, at the lowest rates—and all are ready to dispose of them at rates fully as advantageousas they could be obtained in any eastern market.—*Western Metropolitan*, 16th inst.

Party Principles.

[From the Central Illinois Gazette.]

When a public servant, upon whose integrity of action the fate of great interests depends does his duty well and carefully, every honest man must recognize the fact with sincere pleasure. No journal in the North-west now holds a higher position or wields a greater influence than the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, and we note with pleasure the faithfulness with which it is vindicating the real sentiments of the Republican Party. Especially have its editorials displayed good and sound judgement in meeting with a decided condemnation the movement lately inaugurated by certain false conservatives at the north, in connection with an unimportant minority of half way liberal men in some of the northern slave states, for the purpose of employing the Republican organization as a voting machine and to place men of very dubious political soundness in the hands of leaders in the contest of 1860. Nothing will ever be made by sacrificing the least jot or tittle of the great principles for which we are contending, in order to secure a shadowy and temporary success. Nothing will ever be made by a Republican which sells the majority to the minority. While we believe that the Republican party is strong enough single handed to fight the battle of 1860, we believe that so far as its party strength, and ultimate success, is concerned, we had far better be driven to the wall in that contest than to win a campaign from a party professing a half a loaf from the straight line of duty and sound principle. If it be necessary we can afford to wait four years more for the full day of triumph which is coming as surely as the judgment, but we cannot afford to descend from the high moral position which this party has ever held since its birth. The *Press* and *Tribune*, and all who with it advocates sound and fearless measures, will deserve and receive the approbation and support of the party throughout the north-west.

MEPHISTOPHELES WILDCAT.—This bogus shin-plaster is trying to gain a foothold in this community. Great efforts are being made to foster it upon our people. All the talk about its being as good as Illinois and Wisconsin money is nothing but gas. If it is worth as much, why is it not made to go as par at Chicago and other important points? We don't want one solid cent in any shape. We are opposed to it on principle, and trust every one will refuse to be saddled with its nonsatisfactoriness. Touch it carefully or you'll get your fingers burnt. It is a cheat, it is a forgery will ultimately be made a *Rock Island Argus*.

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P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

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DRY-GOODS

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—FOR—

SPRING TRADE.

(For Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

SHEETINGS, SILKS,

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PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

LAWNS, DELAINES,

HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Also, at Retail,

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Bedding, Rugs,

Blankets, Druggets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 pcs. ENGLISH

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

Tapestry Carpets,

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AT RETAIL

At Less Prices than Can be Purchased

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P. Palmer & Co.

W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON'S NEW SKIRT FOR 1859.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE DOUBLE EXTENSION SKIRT!

With Patent Eyelet Fastening and Waistband Sewing! Universally pronounced the most perfect skirt ever introduced.

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION.

The Lightest and most Perfect Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI.

By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed and put together at pleasure.

T. B. CARTER

is the only Agent for the above Skirts in the city. Has now on hand a full assortment.

136 . . . *Lake Street.* . . . 136

april

NOW OPENING AT

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Rich Double Skirt

BAREGES AND ORGANDIES,

FRENCH PRINTS,

CAMBRICS, LAWNS, &c.,

HOOP SKIRTS,

TOURNURE CORSETS,

PARASOLS in Latest Styles.

[apl15-1y]

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135 Lake Street,

Are now prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Beautiful

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks, Magnificent Styles,

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And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

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DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED

Skirt Supporter,

Is an Article of Great Utility, which should be

WORN BY EVERY FEMALE.

This Supporter takes the weight of the skirt upon the shoulders, the proper place, and relieves the back and abdomen, of that continuous and downward pressure, which is the cause of Prolapsus, Leucorrhœa, and the long catalogue of so much wretchedness, and premature death among females. By taking the weight of the skirts from the stomach upon the shoulders, one is enabled better to stand erect, and thereby assist the lungs in their proper functions. This, every sensible person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of health.

There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the shoulders, who have realized the great comfort in dressing feeling, and also weariness of back consequent upon fatigue. Then why not from this time take warning ere it be too late.

Manufactured by CUTTER & WALKER, Lowell, Mass.

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TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful experience. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental acquirements, under the direction of

Twenty Professors and Teachers!

The members of the Institution have the benefit of lectures from Dr. Hun, Dr. Lincklaen, Dr. Beman, Dr. Lathrop, Mrs. Ann Ste., &c., and the use of a valuable Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Cabinet of Minerals and Models, and Globes. Music, Charts, and Models for Drawing, are furnished by the Institution.

The teachers reside in the family, and adopt their instructions to the wishes of parents.

No superior Music Teachers are constantly employed in the Institution.

The classes in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, are taught by a lady of long experience, and whose pupils have received and taken premiums at the State Fair.

The pupils are received into the families of the teachers, in which every arrangement is made for their Physical Education, and for their Moral and Religious Training. The Troy Seminary possesses extensive grounds, and a large and commodious building, with every convenience for the health and enjoyment of the young ladies.

The Winter Session will commence on the first Tuesday of September.

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GREAT SALE

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VERY CHEAP.

To make room for an entire NEW STOCK of Goods to be opened in the

NEW STORE,

NOS. 163 AND 165 LAKE STREET,

ON MAY 20TH.

Lawns---New Styles!

100 pieces opened this day, April 20th—Only 12½ cents.

[apl21]

Removals.

REMOVAL.—Morford Brothers have removed to No. 2 Clark street, corner of South Water.

apl21 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!—

Mason & Co., Insurance Agents,

Have removed their office to

No. 3 South Clark Street.

With more commodious rooms, and a larger list of companies, we are now prepared to write the largest lines that may offer on

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE RISKS,

At rates corresponding with hazard. apl6 e7t3 1m

REMOVAL.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,

Have Removed to their New Store,

No. 20 Lake Street,

(Near the Central Depot.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the

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—AND—

Shoe Finding Business.

Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their establishment, one of the fullest and best assorted stocks in the West, comprising in part

Oak Sole Leather, Oak Upper,

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French Kip, Cordovan,

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American Calf, Pink Linings,

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Hemlock Uppers, French and American Kit,

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French Lasting, Crimping Machines,

Lasts and Boot Trees,

All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short paper.

Highest market prices paid for Hides and Calf Skins.

apl16-eod-2m

REMOVAL—On and after the 31st inst. till the completion of the new Banking House on Wells street, north of Lake street, the office of GEORGE SMITH & CO., will be at the Banking House on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, entrance on the right of the vestibule.

apl16 eod

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The Summer Term will begin on Wednesday, April 20th.

apl6-6w-dly

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 160 Monroe street, near Jefferson, Chicago.

The next term of this well-known Institution will commence April 18th, 1859. The number and qualifications of Assistants and Teachers for the various departments have been secured, and the Principal, who has had the charge for the present Board of Instructors, the School will prove in every respect a first-class institution. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Cobb & Gale, Lake street, Chicago, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 160 Monroe street.

apl2-2w

Both Males and Females will be received.

Private lessons in Music given at the Music Hall building from 8 to 9 a. m., or address H. C. MILES, Principal, P. O. Box 1781.

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SIRS:—I take pleasure in recommending to my patrons Mr. H. C. Miles, who has purchased my interest in the Jefferson Street High School. From his experience in teaching, and the plan upon which he intends to conduct this School I feel confident that he will do justice to the public and give satisfaction to his patrons.

apl6-2w-2250 M. B. GLEASON.

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E LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

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of the first PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDI-
61,132 have before the public.

OMB removes all
or bad matter from
by digesting health
making food to ei-
ml. Removes the
giving tone and
the whole machine
ving the cause of
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ad, what is bad
and cures Constipation.

One dose often repeated,
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA
Summer and Bowel Com-
labels valid almost in the
ken done.

One dose often times insures
ills will always relieve Sick
Headache.

One dose will cure Dyspepsia
ld Sores.

A few bottles will cure
Disease, by exciting the
o health.

We have pleasure in re-
commending this medicine
ANCE, CHILL FEVER,
and all Fevers of a Bilious
It operates with per-
safety, and thousands are
willing to testify to its wo
derful virtues.

who are Using it are giving the
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Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator
before you swallow it.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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UININE SUBSTITUTE,

Or, Nerve Tonic,

ILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

Yellow, Chagres and Panama Fevers can often be pre-
by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is
a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years Prac-
in Hospitals and private practice in New York City
been tested in all sections of the country for
ore years with the most wonderful success. In the
west and South-western country, where Fever and Ague
, it has accomplished much by curing the chills and
ing and reorganizing the constitution after the system already shat-
by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury, or from
use of the unruly nostrums, so many of which are only being
upon the unsuspecting invalid, and are daily being
ed by the public. I recommend, and guarantee this
to be a perfect Tonic. To travellers in unhealthy cli-
will use the words of the well known Captain
. Mc——, now of St. Louis:—"I was for
years in the Southern and South American Coast-
, and would as soon think of going to sea without a
as without the Quinine Substitute."

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ase, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so
fashionable and popular, that unprincipled parties here and
ewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to pre-
deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for
genuine article or to the proprietors,

Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT
REMEDY
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
MALARIA;

Particularly Fever and Ague.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that dread-
cause, are certainly relieved by the *specifics*
and Sign of the West. Quick and prompt or tardy and
argument of the subject, or Ague Cake in the side, Bilious,
Remittent, Intermittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, Fever and
arising from a vitiated condition of the system. Its ingredi-
are purely vegetable, and entirely free from Quinine, Mercury
and perfectly certain to cure. Invalids can rely on its never
and time, and get your health, take no more Quinine
of those things which only paralyze while they do not cure.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: We find your
ges Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the
permanent cure of all malarious diseases. We cheerfully
mend it as worthy that name it has earned for itself
and used.

Very truly yours, RICHARDS & THOMAS.

GALION, Ohio, April 1, 1859.

To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I would say
ll the following: Having observed closely the effects of
. Mann's Ague Balsam in the cure of the past three
rs, I am well pleased with its remedial virtues as an ef-
ual to its name. I have frequently used it in my practice,
with satisfactory results. From my knowledge of
of this compound, I recommend it as safe, prompt and effi-
remedy.

Yours truly, T. P. KEYSER, Jr., M.D.
KEYSTON, Ind., May 17, 1858.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: I have used
your Ague Balsam for the last three years to scores of per-
sons in this vicinity, and cheerfully say that, wherever we
do not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever
used in Indiana, and will effectually cure chills, fever and
Ague without fail.

Truly yours,
PHILLIMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 10, 1856.

DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half gross more of
your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and
may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague.

J. D. LYLE, Physician and Druggist.

LOCUSTA, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1856.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio.—*Gents*:
I have to say that I have for several months used your Balsam
extensively in chills fever and ague, and as I have a large
family who were dependent upon my skill for their restor-
ation, I have tried in vain all the ague remedies in my reach
(and there are legions) but I found there was no cure until I
tried your Ague Balsam. I have never had a shock or had a particle of
fever since the first dose, but I have used the bottle in my
family. I have now been south for three months, and I am con-
fident it is the only thing that will never fail.

Yours truly, C. P. WOOD.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.

C. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale
Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold
by all good druggists.

WEIGH AND CONSIDER.

AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CON-SUMPTIVES.

"Friends' delay not for the LUNGS.

HALLS BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

As fault is very near you, and the seeds of the ills are nearly
you out, it will be to thee the Spring of Life, and then will
e restored again to thy family. Time need not elapse, for
so nearly as thou art gone the condition is not more hopeless
than unless we use, and in such cases have been restored
to robust health, as well as thousands of others, as we testi-
daily from first and with the bottle. Think not, because
everything thou hast tried has failed, that there is no cure
ills of medicines. There will surely not be deceived by
this good remedy. Be sure that you obtain no other and
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
138 Lake street.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
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Troches.

Pre-eminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in Bronchial Affections."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Good benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. O. F. HIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Combine wo Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clear up the throat when compelled to
speak without suffering from Cough."
REV. S. J. T. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. W. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no
benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LEPPS, PALMYRA, ILL.

PENTON & CO.,
sp13-tf-cow No. 94 Lake street.

TO THE BE-DRUGGED AND
POISONED CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

You are covered with a deluge of the vilest compounds in
this form or "Alcoholic Drinks," that ever emanated from the
great cesspool, the Lower Mississippi. They are sold to you as
a luxury, or they are disguised and so put as a medicine, and by
the time they get to the consumer,

There is but one way to get it, and that is to use as a luxu-
ry in moderation, a safe and reliable stimulant, and under
the head of which number is certain that it has not been
surpassed with Sun-an article in

Charles' London Cordial Gin,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Govern-
ment, is designed for your especial use, and is the purest and
the most valuable restorative of the Vegetable Kingdom,
for the use of invalids and debilitated persons. The above
are the most eminent physicians of Europe and America, not
will be found for sale by Mr. T. J. Casey, duly sworn Gin
Gin Inspector, and his Certificate of Inspection stamped on
the head of each package.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
Manufacturers,
A. F. CROSKEY,
Agent.

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural In-
stitute of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known
throughout the United States for the skill and success of his
operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city
twelve months, and during that time has treated FIFTEEN
HUNDRED
PATIENTS, many of whom were blind for
years, and others whose vision was dim and obscure
from long continued inflammation of the eyes, have been
made to see; and others again, who had been entirely
Deaf for many years, have been restored to hearing, and
several others who have been deaf and dumb from infancy,
have been (wonders) restored to hearing, operations believed to
have never before been successfully performed by any Sur-
geon on the American continent.

sp18-1y-cow OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skilful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working
miracles daily.

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have
been received by Dr. C. within the last four weeks, many of
whom have been blind for several years, while others,
who have long been sufferers, have had their diseases re-
moved.

The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated
is that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the
country, and discharging old ones, who have recently received
sight and hearing.

No fee is required for an examination of hospital, and no
charge for services that are not successful, as will be stated
when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on Eye
and Ear free on application as above. sp22-durdecm

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York

79 ..... NASSAU STREET 79

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathemat-
ical goods in the United States.

Best crystal glass and genuine Brazilian Pebble Specta-
cles constantly on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Microscopes,
Horoscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers,
Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods are sold
at the lowest New York prices. de13-1y2z-tf

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Bells,

13 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st. New York,

PURVEYOR OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Coal, Tar, Shoe
and Brush Blacking, Varnish, Glue, Carbon, Oil Tar, and
Naval Stores of every description.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Gin, Brandy, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England
Rum, Cologne Spirits.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN WIDOWWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal
Terms. de24-dcm-6y

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above articles are daily defrauded by
the practice of venders who draw off a portion of the spirits
from one to three gallons, and then the retailer suffers no-
thing (not in the power of the law). We are determined to
place the manufacture and sale of these articles on the same
basis as in St. Louis and Cincinnati, therefore, hereafter
all packages delivered from our Distilleries and Warehouses,
will be inspected by Mr. T. J. Casey, duly sworn Gin and Al-
cohol Inspector, and his Certificate of Inspection stamped on
the head of each package.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
Manufacturers,
A. F. CROSKEY,
Agent.

Undertakers.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAK-
ERS,
NO. 81 LA SALLE STREET,

Have on hand, at all times, every style and Solids, Wood,
Lead and Zinc Coffins; also Metallics. And are prepared
with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for
Funerals; and may be found on hand, and ready to give
prompt attendance, at all hours of night.

They also have a Chapel and Lot in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & MOFFAT.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!—
The undersigned are the Western Agents for Boy-
selected Crackers, which are unanimously acknowledged to be superior to any
Manufactured in the United States. Orders solicited.
HOW & CHADBOURNE,
sp4-1m-cl 23 South Water street.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT
200 tons Snow White and No. 1 Oil, and ground in
Oil in France, warranted PURE, in store and for arriving by
this day JOSEPH McFARLAND,
sp19 2m cdtf 118 South street, New York.

Penton, Robinson & Smith,
Wholesale Agents, 15 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
1y-1829-tap21

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
—BY—
S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,
82 - - Dearborn-st. - - 82
Next Door to the Post Office.

WEST SIDE.

No. 343 A.B. III.—Two story frame house and lot on War-
ren-st. near Hoyne. Price $6,000.
" 388 " House and lot on Morton-st., near May
street.....$1,300.
" 389 " House and lot on N. W. cor. of Peoria and
Jackson sts., 1st 20x120 ft.....5,000.
" 335 " 40x125 feet on Jackson-st., near Iron Is-
land avenue.....700.
" 321 " 40x120 feet on Gladden-st., with large brick
house, near Madison-st.....4,000.
" 322 " 20x120 feet on corner Halsted-st., and
Harper-st.....2,000.
" 323 " House and lot on Halsted street, near
Twelfth-st.; lot 66x197 feet.....2,700.
" 349 " 20x177 feet on Blue Island avenue, near
Twelfth-st.....1,200.
" 391 " 100x125 feet on cor. Washington and Rich-
mond-sts.....1,000.
" 371 " New cottage house and lot on Hastings-st.,
near Blue Island avenue.....500.
" 328 " House and lot on Custis-st., near Ogden
avenue.....1,200.
" 387 " 20x100 feet, cor. Aberdeen and Tyler
streets.....300.
" 389 " 20x125 feet on Twelfth-st., near Blue Is-
land avenue.....1,000.
" 390 " House and lot on Twelfth street, near
Twelfth-st.....1,800.
" 408 " 25x150 feet on Warren-st., W. of Union
Park, with House, barn, stable.....1,200.
" 410 " 25x125 feet, on Aberdeen, near Madison
street.....600.
" 413 " 42x100 feet on cor. of Cornelia and Hal-
sted-sts., with house, barn etc.....1,200.

Lots on the cor. of Twelfth and Canal street—$40 per foot
for Twelfth street front.
Several lots on Twelfth-st., E. of Canal street—$40 per foot
front.

SOUTH SIDE.

No. 335. A.B. III.—A number of lots on Prairie and Indiana
ave., near Mrs. Clark's residence, at
$150 per foot front—canal time.
" 337 " 40x100 feet on South Water street, near
Wabash avenue—14,000.
" 377 " Store front and Market, near Madison street,
with house.....4,000.
" 226 " 24x100 corner Franklin and Van Buren
streets.....3,000.

NORTH SIDE.

No. 325. A.B. III.—Lot on Rush-st., near Ohio
cott street—4,000.
" 327 " Five lots on Sedgwick street, near Chi-
cago avenue, at $600 per lot.
" 327 " Two lots on Hicks street, near Cass, at $150
per foot front.
" 341 " House and lot, No. 48 North Dearborn
street.....10,000.
" 367 " 20x100 feet on North Clark street, near
North avenue, with house.....2,000.
" 379 " 20x100 feet on cor. of Wabash and Oak-sts.,
with House.....4,000.
" 394 " 50x100 feet on cor. Elm and N. Wells-sts.,
with three brick houses dwellings.....
4,000.

FARMING LANDS.

No. 418. A.B. III.—30 30-100 acres of land in Pope county,
Illinois, 7 miles from Golconda—40 per
acre.....
" 397 " Improved farm of 160 acres in Lake co.,
Ill., 1½ miles from Rockland station—
$30 per acre.
" 399 " Improved farm of 80 acres in Lake co.,
Ill., 1½ miles from Rockland Station
—$35 per acre.
" 396 " Improved farm of 80 acres near Ft
Kah Station—$25 per acre.
" 230 " Improved farms of 40 acres, 10 miles South
of Chicago, including about being on
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TO BE EXCHANGED FOR FARMING LANDS.

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house and barn. Price $6,000.
" 327 " 21 3-100x76 ft on Larrabee-st., near Black
Hawk street, with house. Price $2,800.
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TO BE EXCHANGED FOR UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

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sp20-1y-dcm S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

No. 60, 30x132 feet, S. W. corner of Carroll and Des-
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No. 61, 120x134 feet, S. W. corner Washington and Robey
streets. Price $2,500 cash.
No. 53, 112x134 feet, N. E. corner Paulina and Fulton streets.
Price $2,500 cash.
No. 62, 30x100 feet, on Douglas avenue south of Monterey
street. Price $1,000 cash.
No. 46, 20x80 feet, on Clark near South Water street. Price
$6,000 cash.
No. 20, 27, 27,457 feet, on Randolph near Canal street. Price
$8,000 cash.
No. 25, 11,000 acres of Pine Lands on the Menominee River.

REES, DENMAN & CO.,
sp15-1w-dcm3 66 Lasalle Street.

REAL ESTATE.—For Sale: A
FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, on the North
Side, with modern improvements. Corner Lot, 75 by 118 feet.
A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond
and mortgage.
SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the Lake Shore near
Lake View.
AN IMPROVED AND CULTIVATED FARM of 320
acres, in Lake County, near Lake Zurich, and 40 miles
from Chicago and Fond du
Lac Railroad. First Class Residence, with barn and out-
houses complete; of unsurpassed fertility, with water
power of 12 ft. fall; 150 good bearing fruit trees, etc. Also,
a number of other desirable country residences.
A FARM IN DE KALB COUNTY, near Lodi Station,
on the Galena Road. Ninety-four acres prairie and six
acres of timber, 80 to a choice variety, with
miles of Sycamore, the county seat.
The above Farms and Lots, on terms to suit purchasers,
building lots in the city, and farming lands in Illinois
and in Wisconsin. To purchasers who buy to improve, we
will sell on long credit, with a small cash payment.
sp13-1m-dcm REES, FLEETWOOD & CO.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
FOR A CITY RESIDENCE
A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out
buildings, and land adjoining, in one of the most flourish-
ing of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wiscon-
sin, only 20 miles from the city of Chicago, on the Lake
Shore Railroad.

Also, Wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS.

For particulars address post office box 1900. sp20-1m-cl

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND
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Warrants of Cash. Choice selections may now be made in

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*And 40 per Cent, Profit Guaranteed; Pay-
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For Lowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for
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S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent,
sp13-1y 45 Clark-st., Chicago.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF
Royce and Dart is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. JOHN ROYCE.
Chicago, April 16, 1859. O. W. DART.

NOTICE.—John L. Royce will continue the business of
the late firm of Royce and Dart, at No. 129 South Water
street, near Jackson, with whom also the accounts of the
late firm, and remain for settlement.
Chicago, April 16, 1859. sp21-1t-w

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPART-
nership heretofore existing under the firm name of
Merrill & Shumaker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Cigar store, known as No. 197 South Clark street, is this day
dissolved by mutual consents. A. & STRAUSBURGHEIL.
E. MERRILL.

The undersigned has this day purchased the interest for-
merly owned by A. A. Strausburgheil, and all claims against the
said firm, will be settled by the undersigned.
Chicago, April 8, 1859. sp21-1m E. MERRILL.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have
by mutual consent this day dissolved the copartner-
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style of John C. Garland & Co. John C. Garland is alone
authorized to use the firm's name in liquidation, and to settle
all debts owing to or from said firm.

JOHN C. GARLAND.
Chicago, April 8, 1859. sp20-1w-cdtf C. W. THEMFER.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

JUL. VON HOEVEL & CO.,
(LATE SCHIFFER PROP. & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, Etc.,
NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
mh29-dcm

P. W. GATES, WARNER,
CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of
RAILROAD CARS,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gate' Patent Sowe Cutter,
and Agents for the sale of Portable Floor and Corn Mills
and Bolts;
Engine and Hand Lathes,
Daniell Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills,
Mills, Nests, Steam and Water Gauges, finished Brass Work,
POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.
Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."
P. W. GATES, ... R. S. WARNER, ... T. CHALMERS.
W. FRASER, ... D. R. FRASER.
April 22, 1854. dcm

PURE AIR AND PERFECT
VENTILATION.

The subscribers take this method of notifying the public
that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwel-
lings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, construc-
ted on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls,
and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and
warming them to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. F. Seymour, O. L. Wheelock
and Carter & Bisner, architects, of this city.

For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their
office No. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1858—167-1y P. LESTER & CO.

WATER WHEELS.

Vandewater's Recently Improved
Jonval Turbine Water Wheel.

OFFICE 31 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO.

I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public
with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels.

Without any exception. They are well adapted to land
having from 3 to 20 feet fall of water, 4c—3,000.
" 404 " House and lot on South Wells street, near
Twelfth-st.; lot 66x197 feet.....2,700.
" 391 " 100x125 feet on cor. Washington and Rich-
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The subscribers take this method of notifying the public
that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwel-
lings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, construc-
ted on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls,
and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and
warming them to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. F. Seymour, O. L. Wheelock
and Carter & Bisner, architects, of this city.

For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their
office No. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1858—167-1y P. LESTER & CO.

WATER WHEELS.

Vandewater's Recently Improved
Jonval Turbine Water Wheel.

OFFICE 31 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO.

I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public
with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels.

Without any exception. They are well adapted to land
having from 3 to 20 feet fall of water, and are equally as
very steady and uniform speed, and are well adapted to very
high as well as very low heads and falls. They will work
well in back water without any material loss of power, and
are not troubled with ice, as they are set clear of the bot-
tom, and discharge under ground. It requires small amount
of gearing to get up a high speed; but little is lost, as
one runs upon a stud that needs no oiling, and will last for
years. This wheel is capable of yielding a power of from
70 to 85 per cent, of the whole power of the water discharged
in the engine and flume of wheel, under high heads and
falls, and from 80 to 90 per cent, under low heads and falls
laid down in the table, and to give satisfaction when prop-
erly set up and governed.

Rights mostly and Town territories for sale.

Also, for sale, Rights for Vandewater's Patent Flume
Gate, Adjusting Screw, &c. Send for circular.

VANDEWATER, ROYCE & CO.,
sp14-1m-cl Manufacturers.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT
SCALES.

SOLD BY
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
No. 56 Lake street, Chicago.
sp21-1y-bdtf

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE is prepared to execute, on
short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the most fash-
ionable and the *Lowest Living Prices*. Particular attention
given to the printing of

CIRCULARS,	LEGAL BLANKS,	BILL HEADS,
RECEIPTS,	CARDS,	PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,	CIRCULARS,	CARDS,
BLANK NOTES,	TICKETS,	&c. &c.

FOR PRINTING IN COLORS

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate
rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respect-
fully invited.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent out
home by express.

Who Published Mrs. Sickles's Confession.

The reporter of the Associated Press, in his
dispatch to the morning papers, thus denies the
statement of the *Times*, that Mrs Sickles's con-
fession was published surreptitiously:

"It is true that Mr. Sickles would have pre-
ferred not to have his wife's confession pub-
lished. It is not true, however, that the paper
was obtained surreptitiously, and copied with-
out the knowledge of the counsel for the defence,
as has been asserted. The communications to
some of the New York papers. Neither is it
true that it was first published in a Washington
journal, and reached us only through it. Associated Press.
It was telegraphed to New York before any sec-
ond copy was made."

The well-informed correspondent of the *Trib-
une*, under date of the 18th inst., says:

"Another misrepresentation is made in the
leading columns of the New York *Times* in its
issue of yesterday. It charges the Washington
Star with enterprise, and insinuates that but for
the publication of extracts from communications

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of Daniel H. Sickles for the Killing of P. Barton Key.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The usual crowd is in attendance this A. M., and the same interest continues to be manifested in the proceedings. Among the letters received by the counsel on either side from various parties of the country, one ever pours in while at 9 A. M. Mr. Brady, from a lady signing herself in Greek characters "Olympia Alkazy," and describing herself as "one of the order of frailty, one of the simple waiters for the wave of some masculine pocket-handkerchief." The letter is dated in West Randolph, Vt., and asks the counsel's attention to the following extract from "White Lies:"

"I'd have no waste wasted my time. If my wife took a lover, I would not lecture the woman. What's the use? I'd kill the man then and there. I'd kill him in doors or out. I'd kill him as I would kill a snake. If she took another, I'd send him after the first, and so on till one killed me."

Before proceeding to business, the Judge said there was a letter on his desk directed to one of the jurors. The letter is directed to Mr. Wilson, in care of the Judge. It bore the New York postmark. Assent was given on both sides, and the letter was handed over to Mr. Wilson. After minutes, the letter was returned to the Judge. He said the letter is handed back by the juror. He knows nothing about it the writer, it proceeds from the very worst motives. It is an impertinent, improper and unwonted interference with a Court of Justice.

Mr. Brady—I take it for granted it is, if it relates in any way to this trial.

Judge—It does relate to it, and relates to it exclusively. Let the counsel look at it.

The letter was handed down and examined by counsel. Mr. Brady remarked that the manuscript was similar to that of the anonymous letter to Mr. Sickles. Both letters were examined together, and the counsel agreed as to the similarity of the handwriting in both letters. It is a matter of extreme regret that the author of the letter is not known. The letter was kept secret among the counsel till it was understood, among other things, to convey scandalous accusations against some of the counsel.

After some time was spent in examining the letter, the Judge said he believed the best course would be to put it in the custody of the District Attorney; but were it not for certain injurious remarks against gentlemen whose names are not before the public, he would have directed it to be filed.

Mr. Carlisle—It is agreed on all hands that it is an atrocious interference with the course of justice. If its author were known he would deserve to be prosecuted for an act as high as a misdemeanor; but as it is written from a distance, and there is no probability of its author being known, it is not worth mentioning.

The Judge only had in view the punishment of the author.

Mr. Carlisle—As addressed to your Honor's care, I think your Honor had better keep it yourself.

The Judge—I have no desire to be the keeper of it. The remarks I made about its preservation were solely with the view to find out its author, and him with all the rigor that could be applied to the case.

Mr. Brady—There is but one thing stated in it in relation to which I have any personal knowledge, and that is an atrocious falsehood. If that is a fair criterion of the whole letter, it shows how much its statements are worth.

Judge—As there is no probability of finding the author, perhaps the best way is to destroy it.

Mr. Ratcliffe—Your Honor might preserve it for some days, and perhaps the author may be found out. I think that may be advantageous. We have some hand-writing in our possession which seems to resemble this.

The letter was handed back to the Judge, but it was then shown to Mr. Sickels and scrutinized by him and counsel. Several minutes were consumed in this manner, and inquiries were apparently about to be made to find out the author.

Mr. Brady—A proposition, if I may so call it, was made yesterday by the government to the counsel of Mr. Sickles, to admit what is called the confession of Mrs. S. as evidence. In response to that proposal, the immediate and unanimous answer given by all of my associates when the proposition was submitted to them, that is we do not accept, but declined it that the case of the accused is closed, and the prosecution must therefore pursue such a course on their part as they may deem advisable.

Frank Doyle recalled.—(At the very first question to the witness, a discussion of considerable length was entered into as to the admissibility of the evidence likely to be elicited, which was not closed at the ending of our dispatch. The object of the prosecution was to show that Key's person was not searched after his death until the arrival of the coroner—and that sundry articles, including a letter in cypher, which had been produced in Court, were not taken from his person.]

The Paraguay Squadron.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The steamer Harriet Lane, of the Paraguay fleet, arrived last night. She left Montevedio on March 19th, and arrived at Pernambuco in eleven days; thence to Barbadoes in nine days, and thence to New York in nine days.

She reports that the ship Champlain was totally destroyed by fire at Buenos Ayres, March 1st. She had a cargo of hay on board. The fire was supposed to have been set purposely. No lives were lost.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence sailed from Montevedio the day before.

The following vessels were to sail from Montevedio as soon as they could be prepared for sea, and the entire squadron, it is supposed, would be on the way home by the 1st April: frigate Sabine, flag-ship of Com. Sturbrick; with Judge Bowlin on board; sloops Falmouth, and Preble; steamers Atlanta, Memphis, Caledonia, Southern Star, Fulton, Water Witch, W. W. Chapin, and store ship Supply.

The Metacomet had been condemned as unseaworthy, and would remain at Montevedio till orders were received from Washington in regard to her.

The health of the officers and men of the squadron was good.

Lieut. Com. T. B. Renshaw, late commander of the Bainbridge, was passenger on the Harriet Lane, returns home on account of ill health. He is also bearer of dispatches to Washington.

Revolution in Sonora.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Captain Dewey, bearer of dispatches from the American Consul at Guaymas, passed through here yesterday *en route* for Washington. He left Guaymas on the 24th March. He reports the arrival of an express from Cosola, in Siralos, the day previous, with the news of an engagement at that place on the 14th, between Pesqueira and Col. Guanso, in which the latter was routed with the loss of his guns and 800 men. Pesqueira marched immediately for Hermosillo, which was surrendered by a small force but will probably be taken without difficulty. Sonora was in a constant state of excitement.

Sentenced to be Hung.

BOSTON, April 21.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, Cyrus W. Plummer convicted of the murder of Miller of the New Bedford, whaleship *Junior*, was sentenced to be hung on the 22d day of June next, Plummer presented to the court a long written statement, denying his guilt. Gardner Herbert and Stanley who are convicted of manslaughter in connection with the same mutiny were sentenced each, to five years and ten months imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Jones, our new Minister to Bogota, is here ready to leave for his post. His instructions are nearly ready, and he will go out in the Steamer of the 5th of May.

The French Minister had a long interview to-day with Gen. Cass. It is understood he feels considerable interest in the new treaty negotiated between the United States and Nicaragua.

Probably Murder at Madison Wis.

MADISON, Wis. April 21.—Wm. Berryman an Englishman was found dead this morning, hanging by the neck upon the hinge of a large gate. Suspicious circumstances are entertained as blood was found on the premises and he was known to have had considerable money yesterday, only four dollars of which was found on his person.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—At one o'clock this A. M. the flooring mill of Simmons & Knoeb, was entirely destroyed by fire, including a large lot of dressed lumber and flooring boards. Loss $12,000; insurance $5,000. Two or three adjoining buildings were damaged.

New York Market.

[By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 21.

FLOUR—Heavy and 5@10c lower. Sales 3,700 bbls at $4.80 @5.00 for State; $5.10@5.30 for extra State; $5@5.45 for superfine Western; $5.60@5.70 for common to good extra Western; $5.75@6.00 for common to good extra Western shipping brands; $6.05@6.25 for trade brands; Canadian flour quiet at $5.60@6.00 for extra. Rye flour at $3.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 3c lower. Sales 11,000 bu at $1.55 @1.60 for white; $1.50@1.52 for Genesee; $1.75 for white Kentucky. Rye quiet at 86@87c. Barley dull. Corn 1@2c lower. Sales at 72c for mixed Western; 73@ 75c for white Western; 76@77c for yellow Jersey; 80@82c for new yellow Southern; 83c for dull to 84c for choice. States; 86@87c Western and Canada.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower. Sales 700 bbls at $15@20c; small lots at $16@c.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged; prime lower. Sales 1,000 bbls at $7 for old mess, $17.50@17.75 for new do, $12 for thin do, $14.50@15 for prime mess, $16@16.50 for prime, heavy, $17@17.50 for new mess, nothing doing for India. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats dull at 6@6½c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 7½@8c for pickled shoulders; 8½@9c for smoked do; 9@9½c for smoked hams. Bacon dull at 6½@7c for Cumberland cut; 8½@9c for long clear; 9½@10c for short clear. Lard dull at 8½@9c for prime; 9½@10c for kettle rendered. Tallow dull at 8½@9c for prime. Butter dull at 8½@ 9c for Ohio; 10@12c for State; 13@14c for Orange county. Cheese dull at 6½@7c for old; 7½@8c for new. Whiskey dull at 24½@25c for Ohio; 25½@26c for State; 26@27c for Western and Canada.

WOOL—Dull and heavy. Sales 120 bbls at 37½@38c; small lots at 40@c.

PETROLEUM—New York unchanged; prime lower. Sales 1,800 bbls at 20½c for old mess, 21½@21¾c for new do, 21½ for thin do, 21½@21¾c for prime mess, 21½@21¾c for prime, heavy, 24@25c for new mess, nothing doing for India. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats dull at 6@6½c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 7½@8c for pickled shoulders; 8½@9c for smoked do; 9@9½c for smoked hams. Bacon dull at 6½@7c for Cumberland cut; 8½@9c for long clear; 9½@10c for short clear. Lard dull at 8½@9c for prime; 9½@10c for kettle rendered. Tallow dull at 8½@9c for prime. Butter dull at 8½@ 9c for Ohio; 10@12c for State; 13@14c for Orange county. Cheese dull at 6½@7c for old; 7½@8c for new. Whiskey dull at 24½@25c for Ohio; 25½@26c for State; 26@27c for Western and Canada.

New York Wool Market.

[By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 21.

The public sale of Wool to-day was largely attended by buyers from Philadelphia, Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., manufacturers and city dealers. Out of the whole offered there were but few fleeces sold. Several lots were sold at lower than prices current at private sale and the offering was largely withdrawn. Pulled and fleece were also offered but taken out. A few thousand lbs of pulled sold at 38@39c and 41c could have been sold readily this range. Of the fleece only 8,000 pounds the Ohio sold.

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS AND ROOFERS.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities,

CORRUGATED ROOFING.

This new article is extensively in use, meets all other kinds of roofing, and is giving more general satisfaction than any roofing ever introduced. It is cheaper than tin, and will last twice as long. It is put on in sheets of any length, and requires no laps or seams. Any person can put it on. A few thousand feet of pulled sheet at 24 cents per foot will be sold while this range. Of the fleece only 8,000 pounds the Ohio sold.

STEWART, BROTHERS & CO.,
Palo Cedo, Iowa.
104, 106 and 48 Second-st., Chicago.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.

PLANING AND SCROLL SAWING done to order.
$2.50 per M feet until further notice.
W. V. SUTTON. [3rd cor Indiana] A. B. SUTTON

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY Evening, April 21.

The money market exhibits no change in any particular. Everything wears the same dull aspect. Exchange continues very close, bankers supplying their customers as sparingly as possible. Rates 1¼ as usual. Gold 1¼, with scarcely any demand. Discounts 10 per cent. Currency abundant. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month, with few transactions, and tendency to the lower figures.

ST. LOUIS.—*The Democrat* of yesterday says:

Eastern Exchange continues scarce, and there is no prospect of an immediate change for the better. Sight drafts on the East still sell at ¾ premium. Currency was less abundant to-day. It is bought by the brokers at 1 per cent. discount, and sold by them at ¼ discount.

CINCINNATI.—*The Gazette* of April 20 has the following:

The money market has been well supplied with currency during the week, and borrowers offering acceptable paper have been freely supplied within the range of ½@1½ per cent.—10 per cent. the leading figure. The general tendency of the market is toward a settled and easy tone.

In the market for Eastern Exchange there has been no important variation during the week. The supply and demand have been about equal, at our quotations. The inquiry to-day was better than yesterday, but the demand was fully and freely met at ¼ premium. New Orleans's firm, with a fair demand at par@¼ prem. for private checks, and ¼ prem. for bankers' notes. There is no local demand for gold, and the market continues dull. Surplus supplies are kept steady to make exchange. Eastern Bills are in moderate supply, with a good demand at equal to 6@8 per cent. for 30 and 60 days.

NEW YORK.—*The Post* of 19th says:

In money and exchange affairs there is no new feature. Rates for call loans are 4@5 per cent., according to terms, and 6@7 per cent. for first class names. The closing business in exchange bills on Europe were at 110 for sterling and 5111@5131 for francs.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 21.

The movement of Breadstuffs during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—APRIL 20.

	Flour. bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'y. bu.	Cat. Hogs. No.
By Lake	21	3124					
By C. C. R. R.	75	900	1205	455	70	125	
By R. I. R. R.	125		1941				
By C. R. I. & P. R.	80	7241		1000		50	60
By C. & A. R. R.	40		2250				
By St. P. & F. R.	196				250	5	60
By C. & A. R. R.	50		800				
Total	699	2130	12150	941	272	180	181

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—APRIL 20.

To Collingwood	3500					
To Detroit	70					
Total	3570					

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, M.	320,000	Flour, bbls.	12
Shingles, No.	850,000	Wheat bu.	200
Lath, No.	100,000	Corn bu.	50
Wood, No.	60,000	Oats, bbls.	14
Staves, No.	4,000	Rye, bbls.	10
Wheat, bu.	284	Barley, bbls.	10
R. R. Ties, No.	700	Ice, tons	50

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Corn, bu.	14,873	Lumber, ft.	1,264,158
Oats, bu.	2,750	Shingles, M.	412,500
Barley, bu.	100	Lath, M.	80,000
Travel, tons	30	Posts, No.	20,000
		Travel, No.	200

The transactions in wheat to-day were quite limited. The war news has stiffened holders somewhat, but buyers would not advance their offers. Sales amounted to about ten thousand bushels at $1.57@1.59 for No. 1 Red; $1.13 for No. 2 Red; 91c for Standard Spring; and 80@ 81 for No 2 Spring. There was a better demand for Flour. About 800 bbls are reported as sold, at prices ranging from $4.75@5.10 for Spring Super.; Corn was dull and heavy. Sales amount to about 9,000 bushels at 70½c afloat for Canal, and 69c in store for No. 1. Oats dull. Less Pork weaker. Tallow offering more freely, and the market is nominally lower. Hides firm. Timothy Seed scarce. Highwines quiet at 24c.

MILWAUKEE.—Receipts 20th: 598 bbls flour; 3,337 bu wheat; 391 bu oats; 437 bu corn; 1,204 bu barley. Shipments, 6,714 bbls flour; 41,722 bu wheat; 18,439 bu oats. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thus reviews the markets:

There was more firmness in wheat to-day, than the condition of yesterday's market would have led one to expect. The transactions were mostly for future delivery, and embrace sales of 12,000 bushels for May closing at $1 10, deliverable in May. These are bona fide sales, and they indicate considerable confidence in the maintainance of high prices. Flour is still in demand, with light shipments and sales for to-day amounting to upwards of 7,000 barrels. The sales comprise 675 bbls at 60c for superfine flour delivered; 2,000 bbls at low to fair grades of country spring extras on board, and 96 75 for country winter f. o. b.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Receipts: 493 bbls flour; 2,000 bu wheat; 980 bu corn. Sales were: 1000 bu red wheat at $1 55. Wheat carried to Buffalo at 21c; flour to Buffalo, 10c.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Lake Imports: 2,603 bbls flour; 15,087 bu wheat; 12 bu corn; 37,560 lbs bacon. Canal Exports:—797 bbls flour; 10,597 bu wheat. Sales were:—15,000 bu No 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1.05; do at $1.15; 500 bu amber Ky. at $1.55; 300 bu white at $1.65. Flour steady. Corn in moderate demand at 78@80c.

NEW YORK.—Receipts, April 18:—7,902 bbls flour; 1,300 bu corn; no wheat; 2,793 bu oats.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Receipts:—1,115 bbls flour; 2,700 bu wheat; 4,209 bu corn; 3,182 bu oats; 1,849 bu barley; 976 bbls whisky. Sales were:—200 bbls flour at $5.65@6; 1,000 do at $5.65; wheat active at $1.20@1.25 for mixed to Red— and $1.40@1.47 for good to prime. Provisions dull.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts last week:—Flour, 10,634 bbls; wheat, 12,809 bu; corn, 462 bu; oats, 3,200 bu; barley, 3,466 bu. Shipped by lake last week:—Flour, 5,000 bbls flour; 7,229 bu wheat; 225 bu corn; 2,910 bbls pork.

FRAUDS IN LEATHER.—The Boston leather merchants had a meeting a few days since with regard to frauds in leather from a report of which we extract the following:

B. D. Godfrey, of Milford, said that they had met to demand justice, and they meant to have it. He then read a letter to show how gentleman whose name was not exposed, in which it was stated, that a lot of one hundred sides sold to Leather was purchased in New York, which, when received, fell short in weight 50 lbs. After being dried in a loft it fell short 125 lbs, or about 14 per cent. The parties who sold refused, with an oath, to make an allowance of more than 75 lbs.

Mr. Alley then presented the following statements showing the amount of shrinkage on certain lots of leather, as follows:

CHICAGO.—An Exposition of sash and approved paintings and sculptures, possessing positive merit, as well as those of a more ephemeral character, which may be contributed to it, by them, will be opened about the 1st of May, in Sorck's fine building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, and especially to all persons interested in the fine arts, as every facility to gratify, and to encourage them will be given. The net proceeds of the Exposition to be applied to public improvements in the city. The Exhibition will continue open one month or longer if expedient.

Prize of admission to be named hereafter.

apl9-wlm

J. D. Graham, J. V. Arnold, E. B. McCagg.
W. Blair, G. S. Bogue, Wm. Sooy Smith,
W. Henry, O. F. Ramsay, W. L. Newberry,
H. D. Higgs, S. B. Haggin, Alex. Wolf,
J. W. Fox, Curator of Exhibition. apl3

I. O. O. F.—The Members of the several Lodges and Encampments in the city of Chicago, will celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the introduction of the Order into this country, on the 26th of April inst., by Procession in Regalia, Oration and Banquet.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the members of the several Lodges will assemble at the several Halls, there to be formed by their respective Marshals, and conducted to the procession on Michigan avenue, where they will be assigned proper places in the line of procession under the direction of Chief Marshal.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession will move, and after marching through some of the principal streets, will proceed to the Methodist Church, where an Oration will be delivered, accompanied by appropriate exercises by members of the Order. After the exercises at the Church, the line of march will be resumed, and to Light Guard Hall, where the Banquet will be served.

The doors of the Theatre will be open for the admission of the public at 7 o'clock P. M.

Exercises there to commence at 8 o'clock.

Members of Unity, Deane, Excelsior, Chicago, and Rob-Roy Lodges will assemble at Hall of Harmonia Lodge, corner of Randolph and Wabash-avenue.

Members of Chicago and Germania Encampments of the I. O. O. F. will assemble at their Encampment Hall, in the Chicago Lodge of I. O. F., and members of Lodges and Encampments in the city of Lake View, assemble at Hall, No. 114 and 116 Randolph street.

Members desiring wines, &c., to be received by an appropriate committee at Odd Fellow's Hall, on Randolph street.

All persons of the order in the city are respectfully invited to unite with us and participate in the celebration.

By order of the General Committee from the Lodges.

E. A. BUCKER,
G. L. HEISE, } Committee.
R. H. HOW.

Chicago, April 17, 1859. ap19 c663 2t

Money and Exchange

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, and Collections made on favorable terms for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on Tuesday and Saturday.

ENERY COBB,
ap5-1y c495 Telegraph Office.

MONEY ADVANCED on Warehouse Receipts by UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission and Water street. ap13 c556 2m

MONEY—$20,000 to Loan on Real Estate in the city of Chicago, or Lands in Cook county. E. WHEELER, Jr. Room 3, Metropolitan Block, corner of Lake and Clark streets, up-stairs. ap13 c571 w E. WHEELER.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN.—The undersigned, as agent for Eastern Capitalists, is prepared to loan Money in sums to suit, on Chicago property. First Mortgages, Notes and Drafts for sale. Apply to or address JOHN F. TYLEE, Attorney, ap13-1m c563 No. 167 Randolph street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company will be held at the office in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, Cook county, Ill., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and transaction of any other business that may be transacted.

ap7-d671 1m WM. H. BROWN, Sec'y.

VINTON'S NEW DINING ROOM—No. 36 Clark street, opposite the Court House, is the most complete and finished establishment in Chicago. Meals served at all hours. Open all night.

MEALS AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY.

VINTON will have none but the best of food in the market offered to his guests. Call and favor us to merit a share of the public patronage in general as well as the lovers of good living in particular. We will have the latest and most choice Drinks and Refreshment Rooms ready for Ladies and Gentlemen in a few days. ap13-1m

NOTICE—A person having an established Lumber Trade of many years standing in Chicago, and who has an acquaintance with the principal dealers here, together with extensive mills, vessels, etc., operating in the Lake Ports, is desirous of forming a co-partnership with a retired merchant of the west to come, will arrange with a responsible party who will furnish the capital necessary, or make satisfactory to take the business of the yard and sale of the lumber in Chicago. Capital from $10,000 to $20,000 will be required to be agreed upon. The yard is one of the largest and best located in the city. Satisfactory reference given. Address for a term of years if satisfactory. A moderate amount of capital would be required as a guarantee of adherence to the co-partnership articles. Address box 2128 Chicago. All letters strictly confidential. Address box 2128, post office, and attention will be given. ap12 c559 1w

FINE ART EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO.—An Exposition of such and approved paintings and sculptures, possessing positive merit, as well as those of a more ephemeral character, which may be contributed to it, by them, will be opened about the 1st of May, in Sorck's fine building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, and especially to all persons interested in the fine arts, as every facility to gratify, and to encourage them will be given. The net proceeds of the Exposition to be applied to public improvements in the city. The Exhibition will continue open one month or longer if expedient.

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J. W. Fox, Curator of Exhibition. apl3

MONEY TO LOAN
At Six per Cent per Annum
FOR FIVE YEARS.
First-class City Real Estate Security Only Required.
REPAYING FROM ONE TO TWELVE MONTHS
also on
B. F. DOWNING, 67 Clark-st
ap6-1m

STERLING EXCHANGE—Drafts on the Union Bank of London, of £1 and upwards for sale at the lowest rate of Exchange.
apl7 c577 1m HOFFMANN & GELUCK.

CHECKS ON THE ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. issued by HOFFMANN & GELUCK.
apl7 c577 1m

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY Evening, April 21.

FREIGHTS—Sole Rival, wheat from Racine to Kingston, 4c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 699 bbls; shipped, 3,570 bbls. More active. Sales were:—300 bbls "West Aurora" Spring Extras on private terms; 100 bbls Sup. Spring at $4.50; 90 bbls "Central" White Extra at $4.75; 50 bbls mixed Red and White Winter brands at $5.25 on track; 40 bbls Red Winter at $4.15; 44 bbls "North Branch" White Winter at $5.50; 82 bbls Southern Illinois White Winter at $5.70; 50 bbls White Winter at $6.40.

WHEAT—Receipts, 2,130 bu. Worse—Quiet and unchanged. Sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 Red for delivery all next week, seller's option, at $1.25; 5,000 bu No 1 Red for delivery next Thursday at $1.57; in store; 4,500 bu do in lots at $1.57 in store; 300 bu do at $1.56 in store; 300 bu No 2 Red at $1.13; in store. Spring—Market heavy. Sales were:—700 bu Standard at 91c in store; 300 bu No 2 Spring at 80c in store; 1,500 bu do at 81c in store. Closing quiet.

CORN—Receipts, 12,150 bu. Market weak. Sales were:—2,000 bu Canal at 70½c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu No 2 do at 69c in store; 1,000 bu do at 71c in barge on track; 700 bu do at 70c on track, in bulk; 200 bu Rye at 67c on track; 2000 bbls 62 at 68c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 941 bu. Market dull. 300 bu No 1 sold at 40c on track.

RYE—Dull at 65c in store at 66c in barge on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 180 bu. Nominal, and market unsold at 80@85c.

HIDES—Receipts, 181 lbs. Prairie, 8 Slaughtered, 12@ 13c; Cured, 14@15c; Calf, 17@18c; Dry Flint Hides, 18@ 19c; Slaughtered, 15@16c; Dry Salted Hides, 12@13c; Damaged do, 10@12½c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 198 Cattle; 941 Hogs; 200 Sheep. Shipped by M. C. R. R. 128 Cattle. Market active and firm for good stock of all kinds. Sales at Sherman's Yards were:

4 Cattle averaging	1440 lbs at	$4 75
7 " "	1300 " "	4 50
2 " "	1000 " "	3 75
1 " "	1000 " "	3 75
1 " "	1000 " "	3 75
1 " "	1000 " "	3 75
1 " "	1000 " "	3 75
1 " "	1000 " "	3 75
20 Hogs	200 " "	3 60
20 Sheep	80 " "	3 00

LUMBER—Very few cargoes offering. Good demand for Shingles. Sales to-day were:—cargo of 400c Shingles, from Grand Haven, mixed, at $2.50—cash; 100,000 feet clear lumber to go to St. Joseph, No., at $16 for third, $23 for second, and $29 for *clear*; 50,000 feet cull at $9.50.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Weather cloudy with intermittent 24 storm. Wind from the North-east, quite light.

CLEARED—Propeller Buffalo, on the 19th, propeller Galena. Af Oswego on the 20th, prop. Prairie State.

ARRIVED—Propeller Forest Queen, from Oswego; propellers Pocahontas, Kenosha, Gov. Cushman, Northern Light; brig C. Wilkinson, from Kenosha; schooners Wm. J. Hinder, Detroit Smith, Freeman, Transport, Alice Curtiss, Alma, Ketchum, R. N. Rice, Jones.

CLEARED—Propellers Buckeye, Milwaukee; bark Northern Light; s. consort Alma, Ash; Herald, Emmerts; Wells Burnham, 2d, Paul; Bob Schuetz, New York; barks Northern Light (British,) Brig Manchester; schooners John Worden, L. J. Farwell.

LIST OF VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—The following vessels passed through the Port Colborne Lock from 6 o'clock P. M. on the 18th, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th of April:

Bound West—April 18th, propeller Prairie State; schooner M. Mitchell. On the 19th, schooner Raleigh M. Cook.

Bound East—April 18th, barks E. S. Adams, Louise, Sir F. W. Head; brig Sir Charles Napier; schooners Buffalo, Robt. Montiglio. On the 19th, propeller Wisconsin; bark Otto Schmidt, 2d, (or), Paul Rob. Schuetz; New York Northern Light (British.) Brig Manchester; schooners John Worden, L. J. Farwell.

Sunday evening mails on all roads excepting the Galena and Chicago Union, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Trains in Chicago.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arr've.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
8:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	12:00 M.	7:00 P. M.
	4:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.		
9:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
	DIXON AIR-LINE.	
9:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC.		
9:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
11:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.	1:15 A. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.	12:30 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.	12:30 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.		
8:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
8:10 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

*Cincinnati Express.

All way mails on morning trains only.

No mails ever any route on Sunday morning.

Sunday evening mails on all roads excepting the Galena and Chicago Union, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee Railroads.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a Gentlemen and wife, a small furnished house for the summer months. Address box 2128 Chicago. ap20 3t

WANTED—An American Lady fully competent, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a hotel, boarding house, or gentleman's family. Address box 2128 Chicago. ap20 3t

WANTED—A Respectable Wet Nurse wishes to nurse a babe. Lost her babe three weeks old at her residence 174½ North Dearborn street. ap20 3t

WANTED—A Young Man about fifteen years old, to operate one of Singer's Sewing Machines. Good references required. Apply at 140 Lake street, Chicago. ap20-1w c693

WANTED — 1,000 Orders for Printing BUSINESS CARDS, at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE. Work done in the most elegant manner; prices from $1 to $4 per 1,000 cards. Bring on your orders.

WANTED—$50,000 of Real Estate Securities wanted, that have been given for the purchase money. D. F. SHERMAN, Room 10 at 113 Dearborn street. ap8-2w c647

WANTED—R. K. Swift & Co.'s Stocks of Pat. Axle Grease for Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Wagon Material, Machinery, &c. WITBECK & CO. ap14-2w c664

WANTED—A Good Residence for which I propose giving in Exchange two, three or more Lots in Chicago, Block 272, Section 9, 39, 14. Also a Farm, if necessary. Please address Box 672. ap21 3t x

WANTED.—The undersigned wants a situation, or employment in some active business in Chicago,—has been engaged in business for himself twelve years—has resided in this city ten years—has had experience in the commission business, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Will engage on any fair terms that may be required. Will assign security if desired. Address box 2128 Chicago. ap21 3t

WANTED—A gentleman having had twenty years' experience in all branches of the Hardware, Iron and Stove trade, wishes a situation, or engagement to conduct the same, in city or country, on shares, per cantage, or salary, being a manufacturer. If required, will give real estate security and the best of references. Address Hardware, Box 1,000 Chicago, Ill. ap21 3t

WANTED—Agents in every town in the State of New York, to sell the Albany, Buffalo, Detroit and Montreal. E. W. HAMILTON & SON, 358 Broadway. apr 1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Scholarships in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply at this office. ap20 3t

FOR SALE.—MALT! MALT!! 10,000 bushels of Malt for sale or reduced. Apply to WHITNEY & KIMBALL, 105 Kinzie street. ap20 6t

FOR SALE—Cheap—The Warehouse and shed now on the premises occupied by the undersigned—to be taken by the 1st of May. J. S. FOSTER. ap21 4t x

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—One of the New Brick Dwellings on Rush street, near Superior. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 45 Clark Street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine for Sale.—A 50-Horse Fast Horse Power Engine and Boiler may be bought at a bargain, by addressing box 2054. ap14-4w c626

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Large Size Double Action Power Press, suitable for Book Binding. Manufactured by Smith & Lake Hoe, Cincinnati. Also, a Stationary Steam Engine, of 12 horse power. Inquire at the Book Manufactory, 122 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A Two-Seated Extension-Top Rail Road Carriage; can be put in partial use about one year. Suitable for one or two horses, with a pole and shafts. Price $150. Enquire at Box 125 Wabash street. ap19 c574 1m

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash — 60,000 feet, 1¼ to 4 inch thick, of well seasoned Ash Plank and Scantling. Also—20,000 feet of Oak Plank. Apply at 47 Lake street, or C. T. HOTCHKISS, 175 Clinton street.

FOR SALE—20 YEARS!!—The south half of Block 20, Duncan's Addition, on twenty years' time. Apply to F. TYLEE, Attorney, No. 167 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—In the West Division. A Lot on the north side of Fulton street, on the corner of Jefferson street; lot 8, block 9, Duncan's addition; contains one hundred and sixty feet front by one hundred and sixty feet deep. Inquire of C. D. POND, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, or of WM. H. BROWN, Chicago. ap19 3t

FOR SALE—A New Large Brick Residence on one of the best streets in the North Division and south of the Railroad Crossing, finished in the most modern style, with all the conveniences for a large family. Will be sold very cheap—part can remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Chicago. ap19 3t

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A Hundsome Rosewood Piano Forte, New York make. Also, a rosewood Piano Style Five Octave Melodeon, with double reed. Both instruments have been very little used, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. A set of Mason & Hamlin Reed Instruments, all of which he is prepared to warrant perfect in every respect, for sale by JOHN C. HAINES, 116 West Madison street.

FOR SALE.—Valuable Real Estate for Sale or Exchange. We have a large amount of first class property for sale, and will exchange for lots, or sell at low rates either with or without any cash down. Will also exchange property for a good stock of Goods. Call at our office. WALWORTH & CO. ap14-2w c597

FOR SALE CHEAP—House and Lot, with barn, on Pearson street, east of Green Bay road. The house is new, and suitable for a grocery or saloon, corner of Division street. Apply on the premises. ap14-2w c597

FOR SALE—Valuable Water Power and Machinery.—The subscribers offer for sale